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ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY MARKS NEW PRECEDENT

Preamble to Pact Does Not Contain Name of King George

BRITISH DOMINIONS ARE NOT INCLUDED

Changed Formula Reads "Great Britain and Northern Ireland"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 9—To what extent is the British Empire still a diplomatic entity in foreign affairs? This question has been raised prominently here today by the publication of the text of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty signed yesterday. The wording of this treaty marks a precedent in modern diplomatic history. Hitherto the preamble of such documents has contained the King's name. In the Anglo-Soviet Treaty this is not the case.

In place of the usual form which makes the British contracting party, "His Majesty, the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India," a new formula has been adopted, giving instead "Great Britain and Northern Ireland" in this connection.

It is true that further on in the treaty, the powers of the British plenipotentiaries are mentioned as held in the King's name and signed by him, but this leaves the change one that is much commented upon. Two explanations of it are given.

The official one is that the Foreign Office legal advisors "took into consideration that in the constitution of the Soviet Union there is no office symbolic, or equal to the position of sovereign, and that therefore it was inappropriate to allow the King's name to figure in the preamble, while there is no equivalent on the Soviet side."

The non-official one given in the Government's chief organ in the daily press here today is something different. It is that 'if the King makes a treaty with a foreign power it must automatically be binding on all his dominions.

"In order to avoid that consequence, it becomes necessary to find a new formula which will bind only one component part of the Empire and not the whole." This second explanation chimes with the fact that this particular treaty had to be completed in such haste, to enable it to be presented to the British Parliament before recess, that it has not been possible for it to be considered by the representatives of the great overseas Dominions.

It follows that Great Britain and Northern Ireland are the only parts of the British Empire that are parties to it. This is a state of things which could not have arisen under the British pre-war diplomatic system, under which the Cabinet in England acted in foreign affairs for the entire Empire. Now the self-governing Dominions have to be consulted first.

What has happened in the case of the Anglo-Soviet treaties is held here to illustrate the importance of the Empire conference—to which Canada has already appointed delegates—which takes place in October.

The matter is also one that will be discussed during the tour in South Africa, which T. H. Thomas, British Colonial Minister, started yesterday in company with the Canadian parliamentary delegates, who are to be joined at Durban by delegates from Australia and New Zealand. It involves no less a problem than that of how the component parts of the British Empire are to be kept from going their separate ways.

ROBERT P. SKINNER ORDERED TO PARIS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General at London for more than 10 years, today was ordered transferred to Paris to succeed Alexander M. Thackera, who retired as Consul General there on July 1. Horace L. Washington, consul General now stationed at Liverpool, will succeed Mr. Skinner in London.

Mr. Skinner, who comes from Ohio, entered the consular service in 1897. He was Consul General in Berlin in 1914 when he was transferred to London, which post he served during the trying days of the World War and reconstruction period.

Mr. Washington has been in the consular service since 1894, serving at various times in almost every port of the world.

FORMER AIRPORT HEAD COMING

Lieut. R. C. Moffat, who was in command of the old Framingham flying field until it was given up, and who was the first commander of the Boston Airport, is expected to reach Boston today or Sunday from Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., by airplane, to join in the welcome to the world fliers. Lieutenant Moffat was instrumental in securing the airport for Boston and was stationed in or near Boston for nearly three years. Selfridge Field is about 20 miles from Detroit and Lieutenant Moffat is coming here some time before the world fliers are due to renew old friendships prior to the reception to the fliers.

GRAIN STARTS EASTWARD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway announces that a freight train carrying 360,000 bushels of wheat which if sold at market prices would bring $396,000, left Newton, Kan., last week, for the east. The train is said to have been almost two miles long. A heavy grain movement is being anticipated by the railroads by the movement to the west of empty cars to meet the requirements of shippers.

New Freight-Carrying Airplane Being Tested

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Aug. 9

TESTS are being made today at the Curtiss Flying Field, Long Island, of a freight-carrying plane, designed to carry three tons of freight, or the equivalent of 40 men. In the initial tests of the Remington-Ernelli plane, a flight of 40 minutes and a height of 4200 feet were attained, the engines turning at 900 revolutions a minute, although the maximum is 1400 revolutions.

A speed of 100 miles an hour is expected, and if the machine proves satisfactory, it will be placed in regular freight service between New York and Chicago. The tests are being observed by army and naval officers, who are interested in its possibilities as an air transport.

SMITH REFUSES TO ALLOW ICE TO HALT FLIGHT

American Commander Will Not Listen to Plan for Abandonment

REIKJARIK, Iceland, Apg. 9 (AP)—Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, commander of the American army round-the-world fliers, will not listen to any plan for abandoning the remainder of the flight because of unusually severe conditions along the east coast of Greenland.

Lieutenant Smith asserts that rather than abandon the flight at this stage, he would prefer to go directly from Reikjarik to the west coast of Greenland. Reports from the east coast indicate that the ice continues to present serious obstacles and that, under present conditions, a landing at any place on the coast would be impossible.

The New Orleans, the plane which Erik H. Nelson piloted to Iceland, which was taken ashore today for overhauling, was found to be in such good condition that very little in the way of repairs had to be done to it, and almost no spare parts had to be used. The motor was found to be in good condition. Lieutenant Smith's plane will not be taken ashore because it is believed it will need no repairs. The aviators, if success crowns the remainder of their flight, will thus have crossed the Atlantic without using the spare parts provided for them.

The airmen said that the trip to Iceland was a mere game compared with the flight from Alaska to the Kurile islands. Even the experience in the fog between the Orkney and Faroe Islands was mild in comparison, they said.

Lieutenant Nelson believes that a regular air service between Iceland and Scotland is practicable. Both he and Lieutenant Smith are in fine condition and are displaying a great deal of energy, but Lieut. Leigh Wade, whose plane was wrecked off the Faroe Islands, is a tired man. Lieutenant Nelson naturally is finding much of special interest here, as he is Scandinavian.

Italian World Flier Now on Heels of Americans

BROUGH, Eng., Aug. 9 (AP)—Lieutenant Locatelli, Italian aviator who intends to fly across the Atlantic Ocean along the route used by the American round-the-world fliers, left here at 2:05 o'clock this afternoon for Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands. Conditions were ideal. Locatelli hopes to be able to catch up with the American fliers in time to fly with them from Greenland to the North American continent.

ON BOARD SUPPLY SHIP GERTRUD RASK, Near Angmagsalik, Greenland, Friday, Aug. 8 (By Wireless to the Associated Press)—Since she was caught in the ice field near Angmagsalik early this week, the Danish Government steamer Gertrud Rask, supply shi for the east Greenland station of the American world flight party, has drifted 65 miles south of Angmagsalik. It will be impossible for her to escape until the ice spreads.

Still Seek Landing Place

It was the inability of the Gertrud Rask to reach Angmagsalik and establish a landing place there for the American army fliers that has complicated the situation for the airmen in this late stage of their world flight.

On Tuesday the Gertrud Rask reported herself stuck fast some distance off Angmagsalik and with apparently small prospects of freeing herself speedily. The conditions off the east Greenland coast were the worst in many years, she reported.

Efforts are now being made by the combined army and navy forces on the Iceland station, where the airmen are stalled for the present at Reikjarik, to find a suitable landing place for them on the Greenland east coast, probably further south than Angmagsalik, so they may re-fuel there for the jump to the west coast and thence to Labrador on the American mainland.

Boston II Hops Off

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)—The Boston II, substitute round-the-world plane, left the naval air station at Squantum at 8:15 a.m., eastern daylight saving time, continuing its flight from Langley Field, Va., to Pictou, N. S., where it will await the arrival of the army fliers. Lieut. George C. McDonald, pilot, expected to make the hop to Bar Harbor, Me., in about three hours and continue to Pictou if conditions warranted. The weather at time of take-off was ideal.

Active in 58th G. A. R. Encampment



Upper, Left to Right: Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Belle W. Bliss, Eliza Brown Daggett, Fred E. Bolton (Photo by Conlin). Lower, Left to Right: John L. Clem, Mrs. Fanny T. Hazen (Photos by Keystone View Co.), Isabel W. Ball, Gaylord M. Saltzgaber (Photo by Conlin).

NORWAY'S NEW MINISTRY FIRM FOR DRY NATION

Government Proposes to Enforce Prohibition Regardless of Revenue

By Special Cable

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 9—Norway's new prohibition Cabinet intends to stabilize the Nation's finances without reliance on any possible revenue from liquor sales, Mr. Mewinkel, the Prime Minister, announced in opening parliamentary debate on the subject. The previous Government, it will be recalled, advocated government control and expected to realize 30,000,000 kroner from the liquor traffic, but their recent defeat and the pronounced views of the new Government means that that sum will have to be made up some other way.

The Prime Minister also indicated that new men will be placed in charge of prohibition enforcement—men who believe that such enforcement is possible. This utterance by the Prime Minister is taken as an indication that the present leader of prohibition enforcement will be removed as he has publicly expressed the view that he does not believe in the possibility of making prohibition effective.

In order to balance the budget for the present year the Cabinet has introduced bills for levying taxes upon restaurants. Ten per cent tax will be imposed upon meals costing more than 3 kroner.

Taxes of 15 ore per liter on non-alcoholic charged waters and domestic fruit wine with an additional fee upon beer will also be introduced.

GASOLINE TAX $5,014,029.33

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9 (Special)—The gasoline tax collected by the State of Indiana at 2 cents a gallon of gasoline used by motors, excepting for farm purposes, brought $459,486.15 to the State during June. It was collected at an expense of $485.90. From June 1, 1923, to July 1, 1924, 13 months, the tax realized $5,014,029.33, with $6,946.86 expenses in collection. This goes into the highway construction and improvement funds of the State.

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G. A. R. Host Invades City; Elaborate Program Planned

Headquarters Officials Expect 20,000 Veterans —Automobiles Sought to Carry 8000 Paraders —Relief Corps to Be Busy

Registration began today at the Walker Building, 100 Boylston Street, of the first real rush of incoming members of the Grand Army of the Republic and their families and friends to Boston for the fifty-eighth annual national encampment, which is to be held here next week, together with annual meetings of the Woman's Auxiliary and other allied organizations.

Meanwhile the national headquarters were opened at the Hotel Vendome, where Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Mrs. Saltzgaber and the leading officers of the National G. A. R. are stopping while in Boston. A large force of assistants is employed at headquarters to help the commander-in-chief dispatch the work attendant upon the holding of any national encampment.

Every train today brought in Grand Army veterans, their wives, and friends from all parts of the United States. Three hundred Boy Scouts are to be stationed about Boston next week to act as guides and to render any other services which may become necessary.

Many side excursions and trips are being planned for the visitors next week and Gen. John J. Pershing, who is to be the guest of Brig.-Gen. Malvern Hill Barnum, camp commander at Camp Devens, will motor over to Boston on Tuesday to review the parade of the Grand Army veterans and then will return to Devens to inspect the citizens' training camp the same day.

While the veterans and their friends are in the city, the Boston Motor Club has volunteered to supply motors for their entertainment and also automobiles for the majority of the 8000-odd men who are expected to march over the route of the short parade next Tuesday morning. The National Automobile Association is also taking part in this campaign for cars, and it has its six

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

NATION'S CONFIDENCE SAFE WITH COOLIDGE, IS MR. BUTLER'S VIEW

Party Strategist Well Pleased With Reports From Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Popularity of President Coolidge is indicated in the similarity between the present campaign and that conducted pror to the Republican National Convention, declared William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

This statement was based on reports received by Mr. Butler from persons from all parts of the country calling on him recently. These reports, he said, showed that there is a very hearty and enthusiastic display of confidence in the character, capability, and fitness of the Republican candidates.

Replying to a question put to him as to whether or not the war records of Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler would be stressed by the Republicans during the campaign, Mr. Butler said the records would be fully set forth. The question came as a suggestion that if the war records of the Progressive candidates were made prominent by the Republicans, it was possible that the German-American vote would be antagonized.

This contingency was apparently not feared by Mr. Butler, and it is recalled by experienced politicians that there was some "pussyfooting" with respect to the German vote by Republicans in 1916, with disastrous results to the party.

Asked if the reports that Mr. La Follette was getting weaker in the Northwest because of the rise in the prices of wheat and hogs, he declared that he was not sufficiently familiar with those problems and their relation to each other, but that he was aware that the people of the wheat states were very much happier because of the materially improved economic conditions than they were six months ago. "Are these conditions beneficial to the Republican Party?" was the next query put to Mr. Butler. "That seems to be the general idea," he replied.

That the campaign in the so-called La Follette territory will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor is evident not only from the statements made by Mr. Butler, but from others coming to Washington and calling upon the President.

PROPOSED DE VALERA WELCOME DEFEATED

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Aug. 9—At a meeting of the Clare County Council yesterday a resolution to present an address of welcome to Eamon de Valera on the occasion of his visit to Ennis on Aug. 15 was defeated.

Capt. J. D. Maloney in opposing the resolution said that it would be time enough to welcome Mr. de Valera when he preaches unity. It is understood Mr. de Valera intends to state his policy in full on Aug. 15.

CHANG TSO-LING AND KODAMA IN SESSION

TOKYO, Aug. 9—Darien reports that the parleys between Count Kodama and Chang Tso-ling are still continuing although the result will not necessarily be secret. The conferences are undrestood to refer to the execution of 21 demands and other outstanding issues in Manchuria. Count Kodama, when interviewed, said that he was still unable to disclose the inner proceedings, but hopes to make them public soon.

EIGHT PORTLAND WARD OFFICIALS APPEAR IN COURT

Fraudulent Voting Charges to Be Given Hearing on August 20

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 9—Court action against officials of Ward Four, who are alleged to have conspired to change the results in that ward at the June primaries so that Frank G. Farrington of Augusta was given several hundred fraudulent votes, resulting in his apparent nomination as Republican candidate for governor over Ralph O. Brewster of this city, was begun today when the case was called up in the local court and continued until Aug. 20 for a hearing, the defendants being required to give bonds of $1000 each for their appearance.

Six of the eight ward officials, for whose arrest warrants were sworn out by Sheriff King F. Graham, by whose investigation of the check lists this situation was revealed, are Democrats. These are Warden James H. Walsh; Charles F. McGinty and G. T. Mansfield, the ballot clerks; George T. Means, an election clerk; Charles Bowen and Patrick Ridge, checkers. The others, Ward Clerk Wilbur C. Corey, and Joseph H. Adams, an election clerk, are Republicans.

When the hearing is held there will be included among the witnesses many of the 111 persons who appeared before the Governor and council and testified that they had not visited the ward room on primaries election day, although their names were checked on the voting lists as having voted.

The warrants charged them among other things with conspiring to falsify the legal results in the records and returns, interfere with the proceedings, mark falsely and fraudulently the official check lists, ballots, returns and records, to neglect and refuse to perform certain duties required of them, and permit to be done certain illegal acts prohibited by law.

37,000 HARVESTERS NEEDED

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2—A total of 37,000 men will have to be brought into western Canada to assist in harvesting its 1924 crop, according to the estimate at the conference of railways, provincial government representatives, farm organizations and employment services held here.

World News in Brief

Austin, Tex.—Thirty-cent cotton for early fall is forecast by George B. Terrell, agricultural commissioner. Texas production will be about 250,000 bales less than in 1923, it is estimated, and corn 60 per cent normal, with last year's acreage cut 12 per cent.

Buenos Aires—Leon M. Estabrook, associate chief of the American bureau of markets and crop estimates, who was "loaned" to Argentina for a year and a half by the United States Department of Agriculture, has completed his task of reorganizing the statistical service of the Argentine Agricultural Department.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Hope for a sympathetic understanding between the United States and Great Britain, which "may continue for all time and become still closer," was expressed in a message from Sir Douglas Haig, former commander-in-chief of the British Army, to John P. Quinn, National Commander of the American Legion, on the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the World War.

Salt Lake City—The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ogden has passed a resolution asking President Coolidge and Charles R. Mabey, Governor of Utah, to withdraw the proposal to hold "defense test day" set for Sept. 12.

Paris—The cost of flour continues to rise and it is understood the price of bread in Paris will be increased one sou per kilogram next week.

Norfolk, Va.—Representatives of Atlantic coast shipping interests, meeting here, have approved a proposal that the Government establish a harbor of refuge for coastwise and small shipping about midway between the Virginia capes and Delaware breakwaters.

Manchester, Eng.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has decided to recommend continuance of short time in mills spinning American cotton for the remainder of the year. Slack trade prompted the spinners' decision.

Interallied Debts to Be Discussed

By The Associated Press

London, Aug. 9

A CONFERENCE on the question of interallied debts will be held in the near future, it has been definitely decided, Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister of France, announced today just before he left for Paris for a conference with his cabinet on the work of the international conference.

The French delegates had been working consistently to bring about such an interallied debt discussion since the present conference opened. It is understood that it has not yet been decided whether the new conference will be held in Paris or London. It was emphasized, however, that the United States representatives were not parties to the decision to hold the debt parleys.

HERRIOT DENIES REPORTS AS TO DISAGREEMENT

French Premier Says Stories Regarding Gen. Nollet Are Pure Invention

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 9—In spite of denials, the true explanation of the sudden and unexpected return of Edouard Herriot to Paris today appears to be a complete difference of opinion between M. Herriot and General Nollet regarding the military evacuation of the Ruhr Valley. General Nollet is supported by Etienne Clementel, Minister of Finance, according to some accounts. The general feeling certainly is that the military as distinct from the economic evacuation of the Ruhr district should not be precipitate, and should be dependent on a real inspection of German armaments.

Holding the Ruhr Valley is considered a guarantee against German aggression. General Nollet, as former chief of the Interallied Mission of Military Control, and now as War Minister naturally is anxious before withdrawing his soldiers to be certain that Germany is harmless.

But the German thesis is that the occupation of the Ruhr is illegal, and that its evacuation is in no way connected with the question of German armaments. The attempt to connect these subjects indicate that the Ruhr is occupied, not even by virtue of German reparation default but on the purely arbitrary ground that France will feel safer while remaining in the Ruhr.

No Justification for Occupation

Clearly there is no justification for the occupation on such ground in the treaty. M. Herriot who, whatever other qualities he may possess has certainly shown himself susceptible to pressure, is inclined to take the German view, which is supported by the British. But he hesitates and is afraid to take a definite decision, without consulting his colleagues in Cabinet meeting at Paris.

This Cabinet meeting is represented as purely normal, but the facts are that M. Herriot has not hitherto believed it necessary to get into touch with Paris before taking decisions, and indeed promised not to leave London, when urged to do so, until the conference was concluded. Yesterday at the request of M. Herriot, it was decided by the ministers that the general secretary of the government should cross to London to consult M. Herriot about the date of the calling of the chambers. A communiqué registering this intention was issued.

Action Caused Surprise

Therefore the amazement may be imagined when, an hour later, M. Herriot telegraphed that instead of the secretary proceeding to London, the Prime Minister was proceeding to Paris.

The ministers did not disguise their surprise, and every effort was made to soften the effect of this abrupt step. It was stated that M. Herriot, now that he was aware of all the aspects of the negotiations, properly desired the approval of his Cabinet before final agreement. Nevertheless French opinion was alarmed, and the story of a Herriot-Nollet disagreement was persistent. Stories of differences of opinion have already been circulated, and it is declared that General Nollet has offered his resignation to M. Herriot.

Undoubtedly the appointment of this General was a mistake, if M. Herriot wished for a submissive Cabinet and quiet days. General Nollet recalls that before the French delegation left Paris there was a formal assurance that the problem of military evacuation would not be raised.

Already it is considered unfortunate that the matter was discussed at all, but at any rate it should be discussed in relation with German armaments. General Nollet is anxious that Marshal Foch be called in.

Resignation Not Contemplated

General Nollet said he could not answer for the security of France, and obviously it was impossible for M. Herriot, in the face of such a grave warning, to proceed without consulting the other Ministers. It is denied that General Nollet contemplates resignation, and M. Herriot in his message swept away all statements regarding differences as inventions.

It is, however, stated that great pressure has been put on M. Herriot by Socialist leaders in London, and M. Herriot, after nearly a month's stay in England is out of touch with French opinion. It is reported here that Ramsay MacDonald has offered on his part not to withdraw the British troops from Cologne without a previous conference with France.

RUHR QUESTION NOW OCCUPIES CENTER OF STAGE

Problem of Military Occupation Produces Commotion —French Delegates Leave

BELGIAN ATTITUDE REMAINS CONSISTENT

British Troops Not to Be Withdrawn From Cologne Without Discussion

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 9—The conference's inevitable drift into the middle of the present day Franco-German storm center—the military occupation of the Ruhr valley—has produced such a commotion that Edouard Herriot, General Nollet and Etienne Clementel are hurriedly returning to Paris this afternoon. This issue, which while technically outside the scope of the conference, is being inexorably pressed along by the constructive logic back of the Dawes report, has assumed such proportions that the French spokesmen feel unable to proceed further without taking counsel with the rest of the Cabinet, the Opposition and the industrial leaders in their own national capital. The French delegates are expected to be back in their places in London on Monday morning.

This question has dominated the conference since its injection on Thursday when Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, remarked that if only the political issue—meaning the Ruhr occupation—were settled, the other points could be solved in 24 hours.

One Outstanding Issue

It is held, however, as a reasonable supposition that a crisis should arise on the one great outstanding issue, despite the fact that it is officially outside the scope of the international conference.

The story current in official circles is that General Nollet disagrees with M. Herriot and M. Clementel on the subject. General Nollet is willing enough to use the hold on the Ruhr as a means of bargaining, but being a soldier, he naturally wants military advantages in addition to economic ones in exchange for evacuation.

He insists that the French troops must only leave the Ruhr district after Germany is disarmed more drastically. M. Herriot is believed to hold the view that linking, as this would, the question of security with military evacuation, it would mean the disavowal of the repeated Franco-Belgian statement that the Ruhr had been occupied for reparations only, and not for security. M. Clementel on the other hand is said to be of the opinion that military evacuation should be subordinated to some kind of preliminary agreement respecting interallied debts, but this is not acceptable, any question of debts being absolutely taboo at present.

Belgian Attitude Consistent

Some go as far as to state that the success of the conference depends on M. Herriot's visit to Paris. The Belgian attitude is consistent with their previous declarations. Georges Theunis, Prime Minister, has regarded the Ruhr occupation right along as a means not an end. The Belgian troops were sent merely to protect engineers and other civilians. When civil evacuation starts, the Belgians are ready to name the date on which the military must follow, although they prefer this to be done in agreement with the French.

Regarding the evacuation of Cologne, The Christian Science Monitor learns that Ramsay MacDonald had a long conversation with M. Herriot yesterday. The British Prime Minister is said to have agreed that the British troops will not be withdrawn from Cologne without further discussion, and in agreement, if possible, with the French. Otherwise, Mr. MacDonald refused to pledge himself one way or the other, as the decision must be conditional on Germany's fulfillment of the Dawes report between now and December.

In a talk with the Monitor representative, an official of the Palatinate Government, now here as adviser to the German delegation, declared that not much had been said about the all-important question of the moral considerations involved in the execution of the Dawes report. He stated that if the Rhineland High Commission, which he termed a "French commission," and people like General Demetz continue their campaign, depriving the population of their civil and other rights as they are still doing, it will be impossible to fully live up to the economic program of the Dawes report, the execution of the economic clauses being absolutely dependent on the maintenance of proper moral stability.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET MINISTER RESIGNS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Aug. 9—Dissension in the federal cabinet regarding the election pact between the Nationalist and Country parties has resulted in the resignation of P. G. Stewart, Minister of Works. After protracted negotiations designed to achieve unity, the federal anti-Labor forces of Stanley M. Bruce, the Prime Minister, and E. C. G. Page accepted a revised agreement reached by a conference of federal executives of the two parties.

The agreement provides that neither party may attack the other's constituencies at the next election. The cabinet indorsed the agreement last night with the exception of Mr. Stewart who opposed the restriction of electors and choice of candidates.

League of Nations Credited With Austrian Rehabilitation

Sir Arthur Salter Describes Success of Financial Section Plan After Separate Action Failed

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 9—Certain nations, acting separately, lent and probably will never collect more than $100,000,000 in an effort to rehabilitate Austria, and at the end of their efforts the condition of Austria was worse than ever. When they acted through the League of Nations and obtained the application of a scheme at once co-operative and constructive they not only kept Austria going, but placed it in a position where it could support itself, and they did this without cost or loss to themselves or anyone.

This was the summary of the work that the financial section of the League of Nations did for the nation of 6,000,000, as explained this morning at the Institute of Politics by Sir Arthur Salter, head of the Department of Finance and Economics of the League and himself one of the experts who played a prominent part in the enterprise.

Millions in Money Wasted

Before the League took over the problem, Vienna had more state employees than when it was the center of an Empire of more than 50,000,000. The nations of Europe, anxious lest political developments following Austria's complete collapse would hazard the peace of the Continent, poured money into the Nation. The money was virtually wasted. The League took the problem and succeeded.

"Why did the League succeed in its task?" Sir Arthur asked. He declared the answer was chiefly that for the complex problem the League had an appropriate and elastic machinery.

He said the matter was political, as well as financial. For it was necessary to prepare a technically adequate scheme and to obtain agreement and co-operative action by a number of different governments. Sir Arthur listed the League's advantages as follows:

1. The Council of the League, consisting of political representatives, was able to deal with the political aspects; and obtained the signature of a political protocol signed by the great powers and other countries specially interested, which gave an assurance of political security.

Planned by Technical Experts

2. The technical work was simultaneously done by a body of highly competent technical experts — the financial committee. This committee, partly composed of high treasury officials, did not bind their governments; but they were at the same time in a good position to know what was politically practicable.

3. The League was able to enlist the collective good will of the world as expressed and rendered effective through the Assembly.

4. In September, 1922, the continuous and simultaneous presence in Geneva of Assembly, Council and financial committee for a month enabled the technical and political difficulties to be worked out satisfactorily and adjusted without undue pressure of time.

5. The League's foremost organization—the financial committee, which could be convened as required, and the Secretariat which was always available, were at hand to obtain the execution, in all its infinity of intricate detail, of the scheme when approved.

In conclusion, Sir Arthur pointed out that the League is now doing for Hungary the same work that it has already accomplished for Austria.

Draft Treaty Debated

A controversy over the proposed draft treaty of disarmament and security which is to be taken up by the League of Nations in September was a feature in the discussion of a definition of acts of aggression in war this morning at the Institute. Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University explained and defended the draft treaty. Rear Admiral W. L. Rodgers attacked it and precipitated a sharp discussion.

Dr. Shotwell began by explaining that the draft treaty proposes to establish a consultative body, provided with military and naval experts, to study the definition of acts of aggression. Their conclusions are to be communicated to the governments for adoption, either in special treaties between groups of powers or governments participating, and as treaties these will become binding contracts.

As such they are justifiable and the Permanent Court of International Justice will be called upon to deal with their infraction. The willingness or unwillingness of a state to submit its acts to the decision of the permanent court will be a test of its motives.

Admiral Rodgers in his argument against the proposal denied that certain people of the world are animated by an abhorrence of war. "I believe there are great and powerful nations who regard successful war as a means of getting what they want, although too expensive a means for frequent use." He predicted that increasing populations will drive nations to war, and that if the population of the United States passes the 200,000,000 mark, it will "assuredly make war itself to keep its place in the world."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"Poppy," 8:15.
Shubert—"Marjorie," 8:20.

Photoplays

Fenway—"'Merton of the Movies."
Tremont Temple—"Abraham Lincoln," 2:20, 8:20.

SUNDAY EVENTS

G. A. R. national encampment opens in Boston.

Massachusetts Conference for Progressive Political Action: Convention for indorsement of Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator, as presidential candidate, Franklin Union Hall, 39 Berkeley Street, 10:30.

Vimy Camp, Canadian Veterans: Annual outing, trip to Provincetown.

MONDAY EVENTS

Boston City Council: Public hearing on proposed appropriations for the improving and widening of Tremont and Kneeland streets, Council Chamber, City Hall, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture-story, "Shade Trees in Our Park," Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Program Features

FOR TOMORROW

WDBR, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. (256 Meters)
10:30 a. m.—Church service.
7 p. m.—Evening service.

WNAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (278 Meters)
10 a. m.—Church service.
3:30 p. m.—Stone's Military Band.
6:45 p. m.—Church service.
8:15 p. m.—Dance music.

WGI, American Radio and Research Corporation, Medford Hillside, Mass. (360 Meters)
5 p. m.—Twilight program.
1. "Adventure Hour," conducted by the Youth's Companion.
2. Musicale (to be announced).
3. Talk under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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EVICTION OF MINERS ASSAILED BY LABOR

Protest Sent to West Virginia —Calles Meets Gompers

By GEORGE T. ODELL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9—Evictions of miners and their families from their homes in the mining villages of West Virginia was brought to the attention of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor today and a strong protest from that body will be sent to Gov. E. F. Morgan to end this practice.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the practice and instructing Samuel Gompers to demand that the state government give the miners the protection to which they are entitled as citizens.

The resolution also pledges the American Federation of Labor to give assistance to the mine workers and their families.

Plutarco Elias Calles, President-elect of Mexico, paid a hurried visit to the executive council here yesterday afternoon. He came to extend an invitation to the members of the council to attend his inauguration ceremonies in Mexico City next December and also to greet Mr. Gompers. Between the President-elect of Mexico and the president of the American Federation of Labor there is a close friendship of long standing. In addressing the members of the executive council after luncheon, General Calles said, in part:

> I have been elected President of Mexico through the expressed will of the working classes of my country, because ever since I began my political campaign I said clearly and without any equivocation, that I would look for help only in the working classes and that I desired that in the political campaign the reactionary elements remain enemies and be the ones to fight against my candidacy.
>
> As I said, this is necessary because I wanted it known from the very beginning where I stood and that the two candidacies remain from the very beginning very definite. On the one side the vindicating program of the working classes and on the other hand the retarding program of the reactionaries.
>
> The fight began. I have won through the will of the workers and my government is due to them and will be helped by them as long as I fulfill my obligations, because the working classes of Mexico are waiting actually and looking upon what the governors are doing and will give their help to those authorities that know how to guard the interests of the Mexican workers.
>
> You can have the absolute assurance that I will never be a traitor. That my government with the new tendencies will be eminently constructive. All my associations will be directed toward the betterment of the oppressed.

DRYS ARE DIVIDED, WETS UNITED, IN MICHAN CONTEST

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 9 (Special)—A telegram to Henry Ford in which the Michigan Anti-Saloon League yesterday denied indorsement of any candidate to oppose renomination of Senator James Couzens, (R.) 5 per cent beer advocate, apparently leaves the opposition to the united Couzens support still scattered among three candidates.

R. N. Holsaple, state superintendent of the league, said a previous message to Mr. Ford from the Dry Voters' Federation in which it was stated the drys were united on Daniel W. Tussing of Lansing, did not have the sanction of the league, and that the league is not a part of the federation. The federation urged withdrawal of opposition candidates in favor of Mr. Tussing.

While it is known that the dryness of Mr. Ford appeals to the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Holsaple recently told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the league had not been in communication with Mr. Ford in regard to his running for Senator.

Early Fall Gowns are arriving depicting the lovely modes and beautiful shades for the coming season

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CAPITAL LEVY HELD BEST WAY TO MEET DEBTS

R. H. Tawney Defends British Labor Party Policy in Williamstown Talk

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 9—The capital levy advocated by the British Labor Government, which has been branded as a revolutionary proposal both in Great Britain and the United States, was declared to be a sane and sensible economic expedient for paying off war debts by Richard Henry Tawney, British economist, in close touch with the policies of the MacDonald Cabinet, at the Institute of Politics last night.

Attacking many current conceptions of the capital levy, Mr. Tawney admitted that the name at least is unfortunate and would better be described as a "war debt redemption levy."

"All that the plan amounts to," said Mr. Tawney, "is that on a single occasion the taxpayer should be assessed, not on his income but on the capital value of his property; that on the basis of that assessment a nonoccurring levy should be imposed on a steeply graduated scale and the purpose should apply to one purpose and one purpose only—the redemption of as large a part as possible of the war debt."

Defense of the Capital Levy

Mr. Tawney continued what was probably one of the first public defenses of the capital levy by a trained economist in the United States, as follows:

> The levy should in fact be called a war debt redemption levy. The suggestion, I regret to say, though adopted by the Labor Party was not invented by it. The first occasion on which I came across it was, I think, in a book of about 1719 when after the war with Louis XIV, an economist, alarmed at a national debt which reached an appalling figure of £20,000,000 proposed that a special effort be made to pay it off. After 1815, when the national debt was about £860,000,000 it was supported by no less a reputable person than Ricardo.
>
> During the war its merits were a common subject of discussion among British economists, in the pages of the economic journal. It was first made a public question, I think, not by the Labor Party but by a Liberal member of Parliament. The late Conservative Prime Minister appeared to consider it a perfectly legitimate method of taxation. It has therefore, antecedents of unimpeachable respectability, and in fact a capital levy on a small scale has already existed for 30 years.

Mr. Tawney went on to say that on an income of £2,000,000 the Govermnent now levies a succession tax of about £800,000 from the estate. He said it was "A little difficult to understand why the demand should be described as robbery merely because it is made a month before the demise, instead of a minute after."

Proposal's Merits Outlined

Of the economic wisdom of the proposal, Mr. Tawney said:

> The reasons which made it seem expedient were, in the first place, that British indusry is subject to a mortgage involving payment of roughly £300,000,000 to £320,000,000 in the shape of interest on the national debt. If, and as, prices fall, the real weight of that burden will, of course, steadily be increased; the difficulty of balancing the budget will be increased correspondingly, and we shall regret, when it is too late, that we did not lift as large a proportion of the weight as possible by a single effort.
>
> In the second place that initial charge tends to check expenditure of other and in the interests of posterity even more vital purposes. As long as the taxpayer sees that sum of £300,000,000 is abstracted from his pocket to pay interest on the national debt, he is tempted to save money on other services where economy is waste.
>
> Owing to the heavy fall in prices since their peak in July, 1920, the arguments for the policy are weaker than they were and the Labor government has now deferred the whole question of national debt to a commission of inquiry.

Mr. Tawney concluded by mentioning that the Labor Party is not cutting down on education outlay in its taxation retrenchment policy. He prophesied that in the future the Government is likely "gradually to increase and to graduate more steeply the supertax and succession duties.

He added, amid laughter:

> The Labor Party will endeavor, in short, in its taxation, to diminish the temptations of the rich, and to make it somewhat easier for them to cultivate, in a practical form, the difficult virtue of fraternity."

CANADIAN POLICE UNION IS APPROVED

MONTREAL, Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Some weeks ago the policemen of Three Rivers, Quebec, formed a union. The city authorities ordered them to resign from the force or quit the union. The police union sought and obtained affiliation with the Federation of National (Roman) Catholic Trade Unions.

At its last meeting the City Council of Three Rivers decided that the police union was a welcome addition to the cause of law and order.

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Largest in Rhode Island
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G. A. R. Host Invades City; Elaborate Program Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

employees who guard cars in the city at work on the streets personally soliciting the use of cars for next week for the veterans and their wives.

At registration headquarters it is estimated that about 20,000 veterans will be in Boston next week but that not more than half of that number will parade.

Following is the official program for the week:

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10

Patriotic Service

1:30 p. m.—Presentation of flags by the Woman's Relief Corps to the Armenian Church Society and also the Faneuil Troop No. 2, Boy Scouts, at the Shawmut Congregational Church, corner West Brookline and Tremont Streets.

4 p. m.—A patriotic service will be held in the "New Old South Church," corner of Boylston and Dartmouth Streets, to which the public is invited.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11

A breakfast will be tendered to the National officers and other special guests of the Woman's Relief Corps, at the Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass.

The Credential Committee will meet at National Headquarters, Hotel Vendome, at 10 a. m.

During the day preliminaries will be held by representatives of departments of G. A. R. and other organizations, the time and place having been announced by their officers.

2 p. m.—The delegates to the convention of the Daughters of Veterans will be given an automobile trip to Concord and Lexington.

2 p. m.—There will be a meeting of the Council in Chief of the Sons of Veterans.

2 p. m.—Meeting of National Council, Sons of Veterans Auxiliary at the Hotel Somerset.

The National Council of Administration will meet at National Headquarters, Hotel Vendome at 3 p. m.

4 p. m.—Reception to Commander-in-Chief Horn of the Sons of Veterans and National President Mrs. Finch of the Auxiliary at the Boston Square and Compass Club, 448 Beacon street.

5:30 p. m.—Dedication of trees on Boston Common.

The semiofficial meeting of the Grand Army and allied organizations will be held in Symphony Hall, corner of Huntington and Massachusetts avenues, at 8 p. m. This meeting will be of great interest, to which the public will be admitted.

Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, chairman of the Executive Committee, will preside.

Address of welcome will be made by His Excellency Governor Cox on behalf of the Commonwealth. His Honor, Mayor James M. Curley, on behalf of the City of Boston, and Past Commander Benjamin A. Ham on behalf of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic. Commander-in-Chief Gaylord M. Saltzgaber of Van Wert, O., will then be introduced and preside during the remainder of the evening.

8 p. m.—Class initiation in Strand Ball Room, 177 Huntington Avenue, by the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary.

Reunions

The 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Association will hold a reunion at the Crawford House today at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac will hold a reunion at the American House, Hanover Street, today, at 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12

The parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will take place at 10 o'clock a. m.

The column will form promptly at 9:15 o'clock a. m., and will move at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp. The formation of the parade will be under the charge of George A. Hosley, chief of staff to the commander-in-chief, and will form as follows:

Platoon of mounted police
Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.
Samuel S. Horn, Commander-in-Chief
Escort to the Grand Army of the Republic
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.,
Gaylord M. Saltzgaber
National Officers, Executive Committee and Past Commanders-in-Chief,
G. A. R., in automobiles
National aides-de-camp
Departments, Grand Army of the Republic—In Order of Seniority of Organization

1. Illinois	23. Delaware
2. Wisconsin	24. Minnesota
3. Pennsylvania	25. Missouri
4. Ohio	26. Oregon
5. New York	27. Kentucky
6. Connecticut	28. West Virginia
7. See footnote	29. South Dakota
8. New Jersey	30. Washington and Alaska
9. Maine	31. Arkansas
10. California and Nevada	32. New Mexico
11. Rhode Island	33. Utah
12. New Hampshire	34. Tennessee
13. Vermont	35. Louisiana and Mississippi
14. Potomac	36. Florida
15. Virginia and No. Carolina	37. Montana
16. Maryland	38. Texas
17. Nebraska	39. Idaho
18. Michigan	40. Arizona
19. Iowa	41. Georgia and So. Carolina
20. Indiana	42. Alabama
21. Colorado and Wyoming	43. North Dakota
22. Kansas	44. Oklahoma

*Massachusetts being the entertaining department is last department in line.

Union ex-Prisoners of War Association
National Association of Naval Veterans
Department Massachusetts G. A. R.
Automobiles for Disabled Comrades
Platoon of Mounted Police
Bureau of Information and Registration
Walker Building, corner of Clarendon and Boylston Streets
William H. Anderson, chairman

A preparatory gun will be fired at 9:45 a. m. The signal to march will be three guns fired at 10 a. m. The head of the column will be on Beacon Street, right resting on Arlington Street, marching over the following route:

Arlington Street to Boylston Street, Boylston Street to Tremont Street, Tremont Street to Temple Place, Temple Place to Washington Street, Washington Street to Adams Square, where the parade will be dismissed.

1:30 p. m.—Opening session of the Woman's Relief Corps at Tremont Temple.

2 p. m.—Opening session of the Convention, Daughters of Veterans, at Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building.

2 p. m.—Formal opening of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary. Encampment in Louis XIV Ball Room, Hotel Somerset.

2 p. m.—Complimentary dinner to Commander-in-Chief by the National Aides.

3 p. m.—Exemplification of Massachusetts Department Officers.

Campfire under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be held in Mechanics Hall, Huntington Avenue, at 7:30 p. m., to which the public is invited.

Commander-in-Chief Saltzgaber, Hon. James Tanner, Past Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Band and vocal music.

8 p. m.—Exemplification of Ritual by officers of the Massachusetts Department, Daughters of Veterans, at Paul Revere Hall.

8 p. m.—Reception, Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, in Louis XIV ball room, Hotel Somerset.

Reunions

22nd Massachusetts Infantry, 2nd Company of Sharpshooters, 3rd Massachusetts Battery, will hold a reunion at the Parker House at 2 p. m. today.

10th Ohio Cavalry Organization will hold a reunion this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the English High School on Montgomery Street.

2 p. m.—Reunion of ex-Prisoners of War at English High School on Montgomery Street.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13

The National Convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. will be held in Convention Hall, St. Botolph Street, near Garrison Street, at 8:30 a. m.

The National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps will convene in Tremont Temple at 9 a. m.

9 a. m.—Daughters of Veterans convene at Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convenes at Symphony Hall at 10 a. m.

10 a. m.—Opening session of the Sons of Veterans, Hotel Somerset.

10 a. m.—Session, Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, Hotel Somerset.

12 noon—Memorial service by ladies of G. A. R.

12 noon—Luncheon to officers and delegates in banquet hall, Mechanics Building, given by Past Tent Presidents' Association, Daughters of Veterans.

12 noon—Complimentary luncheon by Sons of Veterans Auxiliary in Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington avenues.

A complimentary luncheon for representatives to the G. A. R. Encampment will be given by the Department of Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps in the basement of Symphony Hall.

A complimentary luncheon will be served all W. R. C. delegates in Gilbert and Lorimer halls, in Tremont Temple. The army nurses of the Civil War will hold a memorial service in the memory of those who have passed on.

8 p. m.—Joint reception will be tendered Commander-in-Chief Gaylord M. Saltzgaber by the allied organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Cadet Armory, Columbus Avenue, near Arlington Street.

Navy Day

The Navy Yard will be open during the whole week for visitors, but on Wednesday a special program will be arranged the officers of the navy will make special efforts to show all visitors places of interest.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14

Closing meeting of the National Encampment at Symphony Hall, after which a complimentary luncheon for representatives will be given by the Department of Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps.

After the adjournment of the National Encampment, an automobile ride to Milton, Concord, and Lexington will be given its representatives. The public-spirited citizens and automobile companies have kindly loaned their cars for this occasion.

The business sessions of the Woman's Relief Corps and other organizations will be continued morning and afternoon.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
Hotel Vendome
DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, G. A. R.

Alabama	Stuart Hotel
Arkansas	Commonwealth Hotel
California and Nevada	Hotel Brunswick
Colorado and Wyoming	Copley Square Hotel
Connecticut	Arlington Hotel
Florida	Quincy House
Georgia and South Carolina	Hotel Avery
Idaho	Young's Hotel
Illinois	Hotel Vendome
Indiana	Hotel Vendome
Iowa	Hotel Brunswick
Kansas	Garrison Hall
Kentucky	Stuart Hotel
Louisiana and Mississippi	No report
Maine	Kempton Hotel
Maryland	Stuart Hotel
Massachusetts	Hotel Vendome
Michigan	Copley Square Hotel
Minnesota	Parker House
Missouri	Hotel Lenox
Montana	Hotel Ritz
Nebraska	Parker House
New Hampshire	Hotel Vendome
New Jersey	Hotel Westminster
New Mexico	Garrison Hall
New York	Hotel Vendome
North Dakota	Copley Square Hotel
Ohio	Hotel Lenox
Oklahoma	Stuart Hotel
Oregon	No report
Pennsylvania	Hotel Vendome
Potomac	Adams House
Rhode Island	Garrison Hall
South Dakota	Hotel Lenox
Tennessee	Hotel Huntington
Texas	No report
Utah	Hotel Commonwealth
Vermont	Copley Square Hotel
Virginia and North Carolina	No report
Washington and Alaska	Young's Hotel
West Virginia	Hotel Ritz
Wisconsin	Copley Square Hotel

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, W. R. C.

California and Nevada	Hotel Brunswick
Connecticut	Arlington Hotel
Colorado and Wyoming	Copley Square Hotel
Florida	Quincy House
Georgia	Hotel Avery
Idaho	Young's Hotel
Illinois	Hotel Vendome
Indiana	Hotel Vendome
Iowa	Hotel Brunswick
Kansas	Garrison Hall
Kentucky	Stuart Hotel
Louisiana	No report
Maine	Kempton Hotel
Maryland	Stuart Hotel
Massachusetts	Hotel Vendome
Michigan	Copley Square Hotel
Minnesota	Parker House
Missouri	Hotel Ritz
Montana	Hotel Ritz
Nebraska	Parker House
New Hampshire	Hotel Vendome
New Jersey	Hotel Westminster
New Mexico	Garrison Hall
New York	Hotel Vendome
North Dakota	No report
Ohio	Hotel Lenox
Oklahoma	Stuart Hotel
Oregon	No report
Pennsylvania	Hotel Vendome
Potomac	Adams House
Rhode Island	Garrison Hall
South Dakota	Hotel Lenox
Tennessee	Hotel Huntington
Texas	No report
Utah	Hotel Commonwealth
Vermont	Copley Square Hotel
Virginia	Hotel Victoria
Washington and Alaska	Young's Hotel
West Virginia	Hotel Ritz
Wisconsin	Hotel Victoria

"ARMY NURSES"
Headquarters, Hotel Vendome
National President—Alice Cary, Risley, Jefferson City, Mo.

LADIES OF THE G. A. R.
Headquarters, Hotel Lenox
National President, Martha Van Duzor, Chicago, Ill.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS
Headquarters, Hotel Brunswick
National President, Mrs. Drusillia Ingalls Thayer, Chicago.

SONS OF VETERANS
Headquarters, Hotel Somerset
Commander-in-Chief, S. Horn, Easton, Pa.

SONS OF VETERANS AUXILIARY
Headquarters, Hotel Somerset
National President, Mrs. Emma Stuart Finch, Indianapolis, Ind

Through the kindness of Miss Mary B. Forbes all comrades of the Grand Army and its allied organizations and their families are cordially invited to visit her estate in Milton, to see the reproduction of Lincoln's birthplace. This cabin is a perfect replica of the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, and contains an interesting collection of Civil War and Lincoln pictures. Special cars will leave Copley Square at the front of the Library Building at 1:30 p. m.

6:30 p. m.—Special trolley cars for Revere Beach leave Hotel Somerset. Delegates will receive free transportation and admission to Beach attractions. This is for Sons of Veterans.

8 p. m.—The Department of Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps will tender a reception to the Grand Army of the Republic and friends at the Hotel Vendome.

8 p. m.—The Naval Veterans' Association will hold a "Dog Watch" in Post 15 Hall, 1151 Washington Street, Boston.

9 p. m.—Band concert and fireworks on Boston Common.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15

For the entertainmentof the representatives of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the delegates of the allied organizations, and other invited guests, a sea trip to Plymouth has been provided. Two steamers will be provided to avoid crowding.

One steamer will leave at 9, and the other at 9:15 a. m. Coupon tickets will be provided for admission to the steamers, which also include a clambake dinner. These tickets will be given to the proper officials of each organization for distribution.

S. C. Lawrence Relief Corps, No. 5, of Medford, will entertain visitors and friends from 4 to 8 o'clock p. m. at the slave quarters of the Mansion, Medford.

Ye Olde Royall House, Medford, will be open to delegates and visiting friends of the Forty-second National Convention, Woman's Relief Corps, today. S. C. Lawrence Relief Corps, No. 5, of Medford, will entertain guests in the slave quarters of the Mansion from 4 to 8 o'clock. This historic house, now the property of the Royall House Association, was built by Col. Isaac Royall in 1732, and has an interesting link in its construction with the Ten Hill Farm House of Governor Winthrop, built about 1637. It is known as the finest example of Colonial architecture in Greater Boston and famous for its hospitality previous to the Revolutionary War. Gneeral Stark had his headqaurters here, and from its roof Mollie Stark watched the Evacuation of Boston. Take Elevated cars to Sullivan Square, transfer to West Medford or Salem street cars. Leaving car at George street a two-minute walk will find the "Latch String Out" at the Old Slave Quarters.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16

No special arrangements have been made for entertainment of G. A. R. guests for the remainder of the week.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably thunder showers this afternoon or tonight; Sunday fair and cooler; moderate shifting winds, becoming northerly.

Southern New England: Local thunder showers this afternoon or tonight; cooler tonight; Sunday generally fair and cooler; moderate shifting winds, becoming northerly.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; showers near the coast; cooler except on the east Maine coast tonight; Sunday fair; cooler in the south portion; moderate shifting winds, becoming northwest.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	70	Los Angeles	64
Atlantic City	76	Memphis	78
Boston	76	Montreal	64
Buffalo	68	Nantucket	76
Calgary	50	New Orleans	82
Charleston	80	New York	76
Chicago	68	Philadelphia	78
Denver	58	Pittsburgh	74
Des Moines	62	Portland, Me.	70
Eastport	58	Portland, Ore.	56
Galveston	82	San Francisco	52
Hatteras	82	St. Louis	70
Helena	48	St. Paul	58
Jacksonville	78	Seattle	52
Kansas City	70	Washington	76

High Tides at Boston
Saturday 7:09 p. m.; Sunday 6 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:28 p. m.

Many "Daughters of '61" Attending G. A. R. Reunion

Wife of General Wallace's Chum Here—Woman's Relief Corps Work Outlined

National officers and the committees locally responsible for the executive detail of the meetings of the women's patriotic organizations auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic were briskly establishing their headquarters this morning in three hotels adjacent to Copley Square. Copley Square will be transformed into a G. A. R. camp for the next week.

Already the streets thereabouts are livened by sauntering figures in blue uniforms, with the sun striking points of fire from medals, and flashing against silken ribbons and the gilded cords on service hats. There are liberal numbers of "daughters of '61" too. Some of them are shy and silent, a little awed perhaps by the spaciousness of the square and the lowering pile of the library and Trinity Church. Others are vigorous and alert, full of the executive importance that officership in the various organizations carries with it.

The Vendome was obviously the center of activity this morning. Registration of delegates takes place in the Walker Building in Boylston Street, but the room registry and general encampment headquarters is at the Vendome, with numerous women's committees, the headquarters of the Woman's Relief Corps and of the "Army Nurses" there also. By mid-morning it was possible to hear, in the parlor where rooms were being assigned, "Oh, do give me a room —any size—anywhere."

About the parlors and the lobby were groups of soldiers and their wives and daughters, all eagerly exchanging reminiscenses. And on the fringe of each group there were certain to be small boys. Some of them were Boy Scouts, trying hard to remember that they had been detailed to messenger service—for which there was a perfect avalanche of demand—but wanting hungrily to stop and hear what the bearded soldier with all the medals was saying about "Well—he was on one side of the road and I was on the other and all of a sudden I saw him. . . ." Then beside the Boy Scouts there are the youngsters who wandered in from the streets, a little grimy, their eyes like stars, grinning a little as they edged up to listen, peering frankly at the rows of medals on blue uniforms.

The elderly Negro sailor—the word went around that he had been a bo'sun's mate—with the tunic of his humble sailor uniform almost hidden behind ranks of medals and insignia—kept his own little gallery through the morning. Occasionally he talked to the curious. More often he just sat, smiling vaguely as people stopped to look at him, a stern, compelling figure, sitting in a high-backed Flemish chair.

About the parlors, too, there moved in great dignity and an atmosphere of quaint grace, Mrs. John C. Black, widow of General Black. General Black enlisted as a private the day President Lincoln called for troops. He and his chum, Lew Wallace, were students at Wabash College and answered the call to arms together. Both rose from posts as privates to become generals. Mrs. Black frequently attends the encampments.

A smiling, vivid person with a duchesse lace cap spread across her lovely silver hair, black lace mits and and a white gown of exquisite embroidery trained and ruffled. A woman near her could be heard talking eagerly of "those days," whispering hastily, "What wouldn't I give to own that embroidery. . . ." She moved about, a gentle and charming picture from another day, with a silken flag carried brilliantly across one arm and, gleaming on her gown, a variety of medals given her distinguished husband by a grateful country.

The Woman's Relief Corps headquarters are at the Vendome, with Mrs. Belle W. Bliss, national president; Eliza Brown Daggett, national secretary; Isabel Worrell Ball, associate editor of the National Tribune in Washington, and candidate with the unprecedented indorsement of 18 departments for election as national president; Emma Campbell, national treasurer, and Leeura Inman, national patriotic instructor, heading the attending official group.

In a statement made to The Christian Science Monitor this morning, Isabel Worrell Ball said:

> We have done, in our 42 years since we organized in 1883, nearly $6,000,000 in actual financial relief work and twice that much more in material aid. We have gone very deeply into patriotic work. When we organized in 1883 we began at once the agitation for placing flags over school houses. We have inaugurated formal and valuable programs of patriotic research work. Our pamphlet on the flag of this country is recognized as authoritative.
>
> Since the Woman's Relief Corps took up this patriotic work there has been a remarkable renaissance of the flag, its symbolism and its veneration. Our work has spread not only to many other patriotic organizations, but to civic groups as well, and our efforts to inculcate in the minds and hearts of the rising generations a genuine love and reverence for the flag, first for its bright colors and then for the deeper lessons for which it is the symbol, have met with the most widespread respect and attention. Our Americanization work, particularly in the courts where aliens are admitted to citizenship in this country, has been of the utmost importance.
>
> The courts have welcomed us and have in many instances allowed us to present flags and to conduct patriotic exercises at the time aliens were being granted their formal citizenship rights.
>
> We are growing, not rapidly, but it is a good, healthy growth, and constructively valuable for the betterment of the country. "Loyalty to the Government and to the flag" is the touchstone of the Woman's Relief Corps. We are an auxiliary to the G. A. R., but every citizen of the United States who loves his country and his flag is eligible to membership with us.

The headquarters of the Ladies of the G. A. R. are at the Lenox. This evening and tomorrow morning it is expected the registration will be heaviest. Probably 20,000 women will come, in the various organizations, to participate in this encampment. The "Army Nurses" are expected tomorrow at the Vendome in a body. All day today motors and trains have been bringing fresh numbers, and while today's activity among woman delegates has been mainly informal and inclining toward sightseeing after the confusions of securing accommodations have been disposed of, by Monday morning the organizations will be ready to proceed with the executive business outlined for their daily sessions. Elections of officers are necessarily of supreme importance in all the groups. In some quarters there is an atmosphere of close rivalry and in others there is nothing left to do but to cast the formal vote, since the outcome is already assured.

CAMP SYSTEM POPULAR

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 2—That the bungalow camp system of the Canadian Pacific Railway will have to be extended because of its popularity was the announcement made here by C. B. Foster of Montreal, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, after a visit to the hotels and camps in the Rockies.

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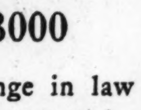
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White's Postponed Payment Sale of the Most Beautiful Furs for 1924-25

It is almost needless to attempt to prove that those who are forehanded—who look ahead—who do things first, usually get the advantage.

We are old experienced fur dealers. We have learned that the first buyers in the fur market generally get the best furs. We are usually "a jump ahead" in our fur operations.

This sale is organized for our customers—not alone because of price advantages—but what is of equal importance to lovers of luxurious fur apparel—quality. We justify holding this sale in August because we have proved that we can best serve our friends in the matter of securing the first choice of the new season's furs.

Isn't that important where a purchase involves so much money?

Isn't it worth while?

And because it is an out-of-season sale we bring the transaction into the season by carrying the sale over and postponing the payment.

Buy Now—Pay Next November
(Charged on October Bill rendered Nov. 1)

TERMS

20% deposit on all Sales.

Charge account customers may have the 20% charged on August bill rendered September 1. Remaining balance to be charged on October bill, payable November 1.

Cash customers: 20% deposit, balance on delivery of furs not later than December 1.

Furs bought in this sale stored and insured until November 1, without charge, if desired.

Jordan Marsh Company
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An Old New England Bureau
After the Manner of Heppelwhite

A real treasure is this old cherry bureau with its original brasses and French feet—a treasure to delight the heart of the collector, or the bride who wants in her home "just one old-fashioned room."

Such a bureau as this one, with its gracious air of old-time dignity and charm is rarely to be found in so fine a state of preservation; and it is with pride that we present it for inspection.

Several other early New England bureaus of different woods — maple, cherry, birch, bird's-eye maple and inlaid mahogany—provide an interesting choice to the seeker of American Antiques.

BUS INDUSTRIES FOR FRIENDSHIP

Representatives at Babson Conference Urge Railway Men to Co-operate

Active co-operation between the motor bus and the street railway industries, with the working out of a complete urban transportation system composed of electric railways, motor busses and taxis operated by the present street railway companies and giving the public the diversified service it desires, was seen as a development of the future by the speakers before the conference of business executives at Wellesley Hills yesterday afternoon.

"Two years ago," said T. R. Dahl, vice-president of the White Company, "I attended a meeting of the American Electric Railway Association, and they made me feel like a burglar. In only a year the atmosphere had almost wholly changed, for they had found that they had a place for the motor bus.

"A number of electric railways that were losing fares to unrestricted jitney competition put their own busses in operation to kill that competition. They put on better busses and operated them on schedule. The natural result was that passengers preferred the better service that the electric railway busses gave them. Several surprising results were also apparent. One was that the busses made money, another that they did not reduce street car riders, and third, that they developed a new customer, the passenger who had previously driven his own car."

Paying Share of Taxes

Mr. Dahl claimed that the motor busses were paying their just share of taxes for the maintenance and support of the highways. "But," he continued, "it appeals to me that a comparison of taxes paid by different transportation agencies is idle and that we are confronted by a much greater problem affecting each transportation agency, namely, just and fair taxes." On behalf of the motor bus industry he offered the electric railways hearty co-operation in securing adjustments in taxes that would relieve these public service agencies of unjust and unfair taxes in return for similar treatment for the motor vehicle. "I believe that this is a proper manner of procedure," he said, "as a matter of principle, and I believe it from a selfish standpoint, as the electric railways ought to be the motor truck manufacturers' largest customers."

Although disagreeing with Mr. Dahl on a number of minor points, B. C. Cobb, vice-president of Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., and vice-president of the American Electric Railway Association, agreed with him as to the value of the motor bus as a supplement to the electric railways, and urged that the motor busses in urban transportation should be operated by the existing street railway companies. He added:

Growing competition from interurban motor busses and trucks must cease, if the people are mindful of their own best interests. This sort of competition cannot long continue unregulated and allowed to operate at its own sweet will. The highways were built for traffic—traffic of the individual, the farm owner, the pleasure driver, and the pedestrian—as thoroughfares for those who, in their private capacity, would go from one place to another—not for use by incorporated companies and unincorporated individuals owning busses and trucks as rights-of-way for the conduct of a public transportation business.

While it is true that this form of transportation pays in a measure some taxes into the public treasury for the privilege of using the public highway, it is also true that it does not pay enough, by any means, to adequately repair the damage it does to the roadway. I do not believe, as I have already said, that this use of the highways can long continue without proper payment on the part of those using them. It is manifestly unfair not only to the railways, who are forced to maintain their own rights-of-way and, in addition, are compelled to pay high taxes on their value as property belongings, but it is also unfair to the private individual—the property owner along the highway—who foots the bill for paving and repaving, whether or not he derives any benefit for so doing.

Future of Traction

The final speaker for the electric railways, Robert B. Stearns, vice-president and general manager of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, painted a glowing picture of the future of traction companies, seeing the control and operation by the street railways of their present rail lines and motor bus lines, and also of taxis and de luxe bus service, all these services being combined to render the public a diversified service at a commensurate rate of return.

General optimism in regard to the future of traction securities appeared in all the addresses. The feeling seemed to be that the street railways had passed the worst period—the time of public disfavor—when, as one of them said, "Any bill could be killed in a legislature by attaching to it just two words, 'street' and 'railway,'" and that traction securities would make good investments once more.

New services by the street railways and electric interurbans received much attention. Many interurbans are now developing fast freight service to supplement their passenger business and relieve the congestion upon the railroads, while still others are operating de luxe bus services, sometimes running parallel with their electric lines, and are developing bus lines as feeders in the country and supplements and extensions of their service in the cities.

One of the most interesting features of the afternoon was the array of heavy busses of the newest and most luxurious types, which the bus men had brought with them and which were lined up in front of the auditorium for inspection. The members of the conference were taken on a sight-seeing tour about Wellesley in these busses, after lunch, and the entire fleet was held until the meeting had adjourned in the evening, to take the members to Boston.

GIFTS FOR WORLD FLIERS PROPOSED

Boston Chamber Arranges to Mark Arrival of Airmen

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have arranged to present each of the round-the-world fliers with a valuable gift, commemorative of their landing at the Boston Airport, East Boston, upon the arrival of the aviators here, it was announced today. The gifts are representative of Boston and were made in Boston, although the nature of the article to be presented has not yet been announced. A substantial fund has been raised among the members for this purpose, under direction of E. P. Warner, chairman of the chamber's committee on aviation.

A bronze tablet is also to be erected at the Boston Airport, by the chamber, as a permanent memorial of the achievement of the fliers, whose arrival in Boston will mark the first stop of these army aviators on American soil since they left Seattle and flew westward across the Pacific. Plans are now being made for erection of the tablet.

The chamber considers the landing of the fliers in Boston of particular significance and importance. Original plans called for the first stop of the aviators in the United States to be in Washington, but the interest shown by Boston and New England in aviation and the successful campaign of the Boston chamber for the airport, led to the change in itinerary.

Arrangements also have been made for members of the chamber to be among the first group of Americans to welcome the world fliers as they near completion of their epoch-making circuit of the globe. The army plans an aerial entertainment at the airport during the afternoon of the arrival of the fliers in Boston, when thousands of spectators are expected to be present to welcome the world-girdling aviators.

AUCTION ROOM MEN INDICTED

Grand Jury Takes Action as Result of Drive

In returning their list of indictments for the month of August in Superior Court before Judge Alonzo Weed, the Suffolk County grand jury presented a group of auction-room proprietors and auctioneers for trial on the charge of not keeping a fair and particular account of all goods sold at auction. These indictments are the result of a drive on auction rooms and auctioneers in the City of Boston, undertaken by the district attorney's office.

A considerable number of auction rooms have appeared in recent months, and it is alleged that many of them have conducted their business in an irregular and irresponsible manner, selling cheap or shoddy merchandise, making misrepresentations as to the nature of their goods, and committing other irregularities that are a departure from recognized business practice.

It is supposed that the loss of business to these concerns and the disrepute which their methods threatened to bring upon all merchants prompted a number of established merchants to complain to the district attorney's office and secure a closer and more searching supervision of the business done by the auction rooms.

Indictments were brought against the following: William A. Errington, Louis Vinsfield, Herman Vinsfield, Charles S. Etehman, Benjamin Finn, Jacob Glasker, Mitchel Melnick, and Samuel Richmond. A total of 59 indictments were returned by the grand jury for the August term of court.

TECH SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS

LUBEC, Me., Aug. 9 (Special)—Students who are to attend the summer surveying camp at Fort Machias, are arriving at the location of this branch of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the northeast shore of Gardner's Lake. Instruction will begin immediately, in charge of Prof. G. L. Hosmer, assisted by Profs. J. W. Howard, J. B. Babcock, and W. M. Fife; instructors W. A. Liddell and K. C. Reynolds, with a corps of assistants, nine in number. It is expected that there will be 90 students in the camp this year, and that the school will remain in session until Sept. 26.



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Typical Blooms of Conquering Gladioli



Left to Right: African Gladiolus Used to Develop the Primulinus Hybrids; the Frederic C. Peters, Originated by Eugene J. Fischer of Jamaica Plain; Parrot's Head Gladiolus.

Gladiolus Captures Favor of New England Grower

Experiment of Few Years Ago Now Lends Brilliant Color to Modest Garden and Rich Estate

New England is ablaze with gladioli. These glowing flowers, which were almost unknown a few years ago, now are to be found everywhere. Backyards have them by the dozens and large estates by the thousands. Probably there is no part of the country where gladioli are grown in such generous numbers as in the New England states.

The combined gladiolus exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the New England Gladiolus Society, held at Horticultural Hall, Boston, is always one of the largest in America, with most of the newest varieties on the tables. This year's show will be held Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 16 and 17, and the number of entries is larger than ever before.

The soil and climate of New England are adapted remarkably well to the growing of gladioli and some of the commercial growers ship enormous quantities to New York and other cities daily. One large grower in Sharon sends most of his flowers to Philadelphia. It is one of the good points of the gladiolus that they can be shipped for long distances and yet look as fresh and gay as though just picked. Sometimes ice is used in packing the blooms, but the flowers travel well even without it.

The largest grower in New England, Jelle Roos of Concord, has a farm of 70 acres given over largely to these flowers, which are cultivated much like corn. H. E. Meader of Dover, N. H., is another prominent grower, who a few years ago, almost without capital, started raising these flowers. He sold both the blooms and the bulbs and added additional fields as the business grew.

Then he built a range of greenhouses and later opened a retail store. Now he is one of the leading florists of New Hampshire but he is still loyal to the gladiolus. Several women also have become well established as commercial growers, and one of them, Mrs. Margaret Hawkes of Bennington, Vt., has won a national reputation with her blooms.

It is an interesting fact, too, that some of the best new varieties of the gladiolus have been originated in Massachusetts. L. Merton Gage of Natick is responsible for the beautiful Alma Gluck and Wellesley and is the man who introduced the Mrs. Dr. Norton and the Mrs. Frank Pendleton, two of the finest gladioli.

Eugene Fischer, an artist of Jamaica Plain, has given the world the Mrs. Frederick C. Peters, the Fortuna and some 20 other kinds, while Clark W. Brown of Ashland has a long list of excellent New England-bred varieties to his credit.

Most of these hybridizers have made free use of the primulinus species, which was discovered some years ago growing luxuriantly in the spray of Victoria Falls in South Africa. Most growers believed that this dainty and decorative little gladiolus would not thrive under conditions differing greatly from those of its native heath, but fortunately it has adjusted itself readily to all kinds of climates and grows as well in America as it ever did in Africa.

It has given the modern gladiolus a grace and piquancy which never could be found in the larger but stiffer and more stolid European species. The primulinus bulbs also throw three and four spikes instead of only one, and this very desirable characteristic appears in the hybrids too.

Within the last year or two, breeders have begun experimenting with still other African species, which may change the character of the flower still further. The most promising of these wild species is the Psitacinus, or Parrot Gladiolus, so called because of its parrot-like red and green colors. Mr. Fischer is using this species in his experiments.

There is almost no flower except the orchid which will keep so long when cut as the gladiolus. If the spikes are harvested when the first bloom has opened, a week will often elapse before the top flower has expanded. It is because of this long keeping quality that the gladiolus is used more largely than any other summer flower for the decoration of dining rooms and hotels. By planting the bulbs at intervals up to the 1st of July, the flowering season is made to last over many weeks, and no occupant of the garden will give a greater amount of pleasure and happiness.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the gladiolus has come to be the flower of the masses, rivaled only by the dahlia, and that it blooms proudly in almost every garden. Its devotees are looking forward with the keenest of interest to the Boston exhibition, knowing that they will see there the best and newest varieties from the gardens of New England's most expert growers.

Art Notes

Members of the staff of the Museum of New Mexico are co-operating with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian schools, and the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce in preparations for the Third Annual Southwest Indian Fair, which is to be held during Fiesta Week, Sept. 1-3, and which promises to bring together an exhibition of the native arts of the Indian. Objects entered for the 70 prizes offered for basketry, blankets, pottery, beadwork, silversmithery, etc., must be strictly Indian as to materials, craftsmanship and design, and drawings and water colors must deal with Indian subjects.

The John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, announces the initial purchase made from the James E. Roberts fund of $95,000 bequeathed to the institute last year for the purchase of paintings. Advantage has been taken of an opportunity to secure a group of 10 early Dutch, Flemish, German, and Italian paintings.

SOMEBODY, someday may make better tires than Lee Puncture-Proof Cords. Lee users, however, are convinced that neither that day nor that person has yet arrived. There's a Lee Dealer in almost every town. Look for LEE in the phone book.

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A. F. OF L. MEN EXTEND SESSION

Compensation Law Controversy Prolongs State Convention

Prolongation of the debate on amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law promise to extend the convention of the American Federation of Labor, Massachusetts branch, into the late hours of this afternoon. It had been hoped that the delegates would be able to leave Boston by Thursday night, but arguments and counterarguments upon this subject occupied nearly the whole of yesterday and were continued this morning.

A motion to keep in session until the convention business was finished came up shortly before noon, when the meetings have been adjourning for lunch, and passed almost unanimously. The floor was occupied from 9:45 until after 11 o'clock this morning by Charles J. Hodsdon, legislative agent for the State Federation, who declared in substance that the bill recommended by the executive council was "ridiculous" and would never get through the legislature.

The cause of the debate is the inclusion of a "self-insurance" clause in the proposed workmen's compensation bill as favored by this committee. In essence, the projected bill calls for "an exclusive state insurance bill," by which compensation to workmen would be paid out of a state fund. However, the bill allows the employers to protect their employees by taking out insurance on their own account, instead of paying premiums to the state insurance pool. This is known as "self-insurance" and is objected to on the grounds that it will give the employer too much control over the workmen and that it will place too much influence in the hands of the insurance companies.

Election of new officers of the state federation was held yesterday and resulted in the appointment of Michael J. O'Donnell, Teamsters' Union 25, Boston, as president for the coming year. Of the seven vice-presidents elected, five are affiliated with Boston trades unions. The vice-presidents, who are also members of the executive board, were elected as follows from a ticket bearing 13 names:

Mrs. Mary V. Murphy, John Van Vaerenewyck, Peter J. Murphy, Patrick Griffin, Charles H. Finn and Frank W. Gifford.

Charles J. Hodsdon was unopposed for legislative agent. There was no election of secretary-treasurer, as Martin T. Joyce, present incumbent, was elected at the last convention for three years. President Walsh was elected delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L. to be held in November at El Paso, Tex., and John J. Kearney, alternate.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASED

Increased membership in the Boston chapter of the Disabled Veterans of the World War is resulting from the intensive drive for a larger organization, according to the membership committee. The drive will continue until the beginning of November. The chapter headquarters at 99 State Street are being kept open all day for the convenience of veterans, especially those who wish to fill out bonus blanks.

BANK OPENS NEW HOUSE

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)—The Hampden National Bank, now entering on its one hundredth year of continuous banking operations, is opening a new building today, and the officers and clerical staff will serve as hosts to the public this afternoon and evening. The bank building and equipment are said to embody the latest ideas in banking construction and design.

Monument at San Antonio Planned to Memorialize Texan Trail Drivers' Valor

Association Launches Drive for Fund to Erect Bronze and Marble Statue Symbolizing the History of the Pioneers

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 9 (Special)—Texans are subscribing to a fund to erect in Breckenridge Park, San Antonio, a monument to perpetuate the memory of pioneer Texas cattlemen, known as the Old Trail Drivers. Every sheriff in Texas has been asked by George W. Saunders, president of the Old Trail Drivers Association, to take part in the project.

Fifty to 75 years ago, cattlemen of Texas drove their herds of long horns sometimes 1000 miles to market, facing many hardships as a result of Indian attacks.

For years the trail drivers drove the unfrequented routes and blazed new ones until the "steam horses" and the white men pushed their way farther toward the Rio Grande. It is the tenacity and valor of these early cowboys which their ancestors and other lovers of Texas history are planning to memorialize.

The monument will show a Texas cowboy mounted on a mustang. A trail herd of cattle will be carved in the marble wall of the monument. The cowboy and pony will be in bronze. The picture also will reveal cowboys driving the herd, a chuck wagon drawn by oxen, a beef hide stretched under the wagon in which to haul fuel, and the cook seated on the chuck wagon. It will be a picture as near as it possibly can be of a trail outfit of the early sixties or seventies.

The association meets every year, and Nov. 6, 7 and 8 will have a convention in San Antonio.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN TO BE ENTERTAINED

Two Portuguese circumaviators will be entertained and feted by their compatriots in New England when they arrive in Boston about Aug. 20. Balls, banquets and automobile tours are included in the program during their expected stay of several days.

Majors Brito Pais and Sarmento Beires of the Portuguese Air Service, left Lisbon on April 2 aboard a plane paid for by popular subscription, their Government being unwilling or unable to meet the expenses of their trip, which, it is hoped, will extend round the world. At Akyab, India, their plane was put out of commission, but they continued their journey in another machine presented to them by the British Government. Major Pais is furnishing the capital to cover expenses of the flight out of his own pocket.

TAX RATES ANNOUNCED

Town tax rate announcements have just been made in Dedham and Braintree, the rates being $30 and $28.20 per $1000 respectively. Dedham's tax is an increase of $1.20 over last year's and that of Braintree a reduction of $1.60, although the former's town debt was cut down by $24,000 during the past year. The net valuations of assessable property in the two municipalities are: Dedham, $18,795,850; Braintree, $15,269,550.

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ST. LAWRENCE PLAN OUTLINED IN CONVENTION

Must Choose Between Navigation and Power as Primary Aim, Says Engineer

TORONTO, Aug. 9 (Special)—Four-fifths of the potential power resources of the St. Lawrence River are within Canada and within transmission distance of its largest industrial centers and mining areas, according to R. S. Lea, Montreal engineer, who addressed the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Projects for the advancement of the St. Lawrence waterway must choose between the primary purpose of power development on a scale necessitating the utilization of the whole flow of the river with provision for present and future navigation requirements, and the object of obtaining deep draft navigation sufficient for ocean-going vessels with incidental opportunities for power development—in brief, a choice between navigation and power development.

The second plan is part of a more extensive undertaking to enable ocean shipping to reach the head of the Great Lakes, said Mr. Lea. From either point of view, the projects are of exceptional magnitude and importance, the minimum ultimate depth proposed for the locks and navigation channels being 30 feet and the total power when fully developed amounts to from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 horsepower, with individual plants having capacities of from 600,000 to 1,500,000 horsepower.

That an electric power shortage is in prospect, but that the future of the Ontario hydro-electric system is full of promise, was contained in a paper written by and read for F. A. Gaby, leading engineer for the system. He described the transmission network and the financial structure of the hydro system and dealt with the Queenston-Chippawa development and the chief sources of new power.

Savants Stop at Ottawa on Their Way to Toronto

OTTAWA, Aug. 6 (Special)—Members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, visiting Ottawa en route for Toronto, were the guests of the Government at luncheon at the Chateau Laurier. The Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, in welcoming the distinguished visitors, said that their work proved particularly beneficial to the mass of the people in reducing industrial drudgery and extending the bounds of activity.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, the retiring president, in his reply urged the value of research institutes in extending the work of the natural scientist with consequent benefit to mankind. He referred to Canada's enormous development in hydro-electric, and also to the splendid work of her experimental farms. He commended the great development witnessed in her universities, especially at McGill and Toronto universities, and the work of Dr. H. M. Tory, of Alberta University, in forming schools in the west.

GOOD WILL COUNCIL UNITES ALL WORLD AMITY ADVOCATES

California and Mexico's Aid Asked to Check Smuggling

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 9—Representatives appointed at the preliminary meeting in June for the purpose of working out a plan of co-operation for the proposed Southern California Council on International Good Will, assembled today. Sept. 15 was named as the day when official representatives of the various organizations to participate in the council will meet to take final action and set the machinery in motion. Dr. Charles H. Scott, chairman of the committee, presided.

As formulated in the statement, the purpose of the permanent council is to co-ordinate the efforts of all organizations, institutions, and persons working to promote international good will; to discover constructive programs and methods working toward this end; and to assist co-operating groups to carry out these programs in their organizations.

There is to be a research department for the study of international problems and to disseminate the facts revealed as widely as possible.

The council is to act as a clearing house for literature, speakers, and information to spread international good will and minimize racial misunderstandings. Local units will be organized everywhere to carry the work directly to the people.

Another line of action will be to interest the law-abiding Mexicans living in southern California to help stop the smuggling of liquor and opium across the international boundary line from the south, to help promote good will between the United States and Mexico. The council sees an active season ahead, in its efforts to establish greater friendliness among the peoples of the whole world with the United States.

LAND BANK HEAD PLEADS FOR FARMS

More Faith in New England Agriculture Urged

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)—More faith in New England agriculture was urged by Edward H. Thompson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, in an address to the Rotary Club here yesterday noon. While New England had to purchase some of its farm products elsewhere, said Mr. Thompson, as much of its purchasing as possible should be confined to its home territory. Mr. Thompson pointed out that while agriculture had suffered something of a decline in the northeastern states from its pre-eminent position of the past, it was still supremely important to this section of the country. The factories and shops would suffer and taxes would be increased generally, he predicted, if agriculture were allowed to decline.

The Springfield Land Bank, President Thompson said, was doing a business of $700,000 or $800,000 a month in loans to farmers, although the bank was the smallest of the twelve in the country. Loans, he said, were being generally arranged on about a 20-year basis and were in amounts not in excess of half the value of land and buildings pledged as security. The average loan was given as around $3000, though some were as low as $500.

NEGRO WOMEN START DRIVE FOR COOLIDGE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Delegates to the National Association of Colored Women today launched a campaign among their 100,000 members to support President Coolidge. The President's name was cheered when Miss Hallie Q. Brown, retiring president of the association, at the close of the fourteenth biennial session called upon the members to vote for him.

Resolutions adopted urged enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth as well; better education for Negroes; passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill; appointment of Negroes on all national boards, such as the United States Bureau of Child Welfare, and voiced opposition to the Ku Klux Klan.

Mrs. Mary L. Bethune, who was elected president yesterday, founded the Daytona Cookman collegiate institute 20 years ago, which now has 325 Negro boys and girls enrolled.

SERVICE STATIONS TO SHOW COAL USE

Special from Monitor Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9—The first of a number of permanent anthracite "service stations" to be established in various cities in the east has been opened here by the hard coal operators, who hope to educate the public in the most economical and practical use of their fuel.

The innovation will be followed by similar stations in Washington, New York and Boston. Coal consumers may go to these stations for free information on any heating problem.

Under the name of Anthracite Economy Service Stations the producers plan to offer a definite service, such as gas, electric and telephone companies have developed for the convenience of their patrons. Various kinds of equipment are on exhibition and each station has a staff of experts to advise with consumers and investigate complaints.

The second service station will open next week in Washington, D. C., to be followed rapidly by stations in New York, where establishments in Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx are contemplated. One of the difficulties of speedy opening of these stations is the scarcity of heating experts, whose services are actively sought by the anthracite operators.

MORE CANADIAN NEWSPRINT

MONTREAL, Aug. 6—The total production of newsprint in Canadian mills in the first six months of 1924 amounted to 675,149 tons, as compared with 620,197 tons for the corresponding period last year.

MANAGERS PERSUADE DAVIS TO AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN

Democratic Nominee to Follow Acceptance Speech by Tours, Meetings, and Radio

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Having accepted the advice of his managers that he should let himself be seen and heard by as much of the electorate as possible, John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for the presidency, will commence an active touring and speaking campaign within two weeks after his formal acceptance speech next Monday.

Where the second speech will be delivered, Mr. Davis is not ready to reveal, but those close to him say it will be in new territory where he will be able to widen his circle of acquaintances.

While he believes the radio is still in the experimental stage so far as its effectiveness in political speaking is concerned, Mr. Davis expects to use it as much as possible. His inclination, he says, is to make his speeches short, and this, he believes, will be an asset in speaking for radiocasting.

Mr. Davis has announced the addition to his campaign staff of John Edward Nevin, a veteran newspaper man, who accompanied William Jennings Bryan in his campaigns, as well as President Wilson. Mr. Nevin joined the Davis party which left last evening for Clarksburg.

The candidate has changed his Clarksburg plans, which called for a week's stay at his old home, and now intends, it is announced, to return here probably the day after his acceptance speech and commence work on his next one.

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CHAUTAUQUA'S HALF CENTURY GROWTH CITED

Education, Promotion of Good Will and Spiritual Progress Play Vital Part

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—The little community on the shore of Lake Chautauqua, which this summer is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, has touched American living and American history in a unique fashion. Its growth parallels the rise of popular education in the United States. Half a century ago, when its first classes were organized, summer schools were new. The best professors from leading universities were employed, and from all over the country adults went to Chautauqua for instruction. Then the colleges and universities began their own summer courses.

New York University, however, has established and retained credit courses there under the direction of its own extension representative.

Half a century ago people were reaching out for more information on national and international topics lacking many of the present-day sources of information, and the Chautauqua lecture platform was open to opinions and discussions which then were termed radical.

As other Chautauqua courses have struck off and Chautauqua traveling lecturers have gone from community to community throughout the country the movement has spread from what Dr. George E. Vincent, son of Bishop Vincent, for many years the Chautauqua president calls "a center for adult popular education, for the promotion of tolerance, god will and the spiritual interpretation of individual and national life."

In August, 1874, Lewis Miller of Ohio and John H. Vincent of New York founded on the shores of Chautauqua Lake, in southwestern New York, an institution which responded to the various demands, educational, religious, and social of the time. The institution of that day was truly of the camp-meeting type in the open. From the outset stress was laid upon essential equipment for teaching purposes. By 1880 a thorough summer school had been developed and placed under the charge of William R. Harper, who later became the first president of the University of Chicago. The teaching staff was recruited from the faculties of the leading colleges and universities, whose equipment at that time lay idle during the summer.

In 1878 the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was established. It prescribed a four-year home-reading course which aimed to develop adult education. This also stimulated the growth of public libraries and literary and civic clubs. In conjunction with the university extension movement Chautauqua proved the possibility of a lecture course of thoroughly educational character, and also gave impetus to teaching by correspondence. The Chautauqua summer schools showed that it was possible for earnest students to do serious work during the summer months and as a result nearly every large institution of learning has elaborate summer programs today.

Along with the growth of the summer schools, the reading courses and lectures were diversified by celebrities from home and abroad, experts and authorities on subjects of interest being constantly sought. Entertainments, concerts, and debates enriched the programs. A school of physical education was added and the course grew from a four-week period to an eight-week semester. Along with this growth came modern buildings and homes until today, 50 years after its founding, its property is valued at $1,500,000 and the private homes at over $2,0000,000. The season of 1923 was the institution's most successful year, the income being $220,000.

Chautauqua is fundamentally an educational institution with incidental popular features. It is conducted without profit to individuals, there are no dividends and salaries are not excessive. While subjects of vital interest are discussed from the platform the institute avoids propagandist exploitation. It places liberal and tolerant emphasis upon religious teaching. The gathering enters upon its second half century, under Dr. Arthur E. Bestor.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY GAINING IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Contrary to the general belief, the Progressive Party is gaining a stronger foothold in Canada, stated Robert Forke, leader of that group in the Canadian Parliament, in the course of an address at Brandon, Man. Had it not been for the presence of the Progressive members in the House, the Crow's Nest Pass schedule, giving western Canada important advantages by reduced freight rates, would never have been put into operation, Mr. Forke claimed. He forecast that at the next session of Parliament legislation will be brought down, making it impossible for the railways to establish discrimination in rates.

At the present time, the railways only permit the application of the low Crow's Nest Pass rates to those points which they served at the time the agreement was signed, thus depriving practically half the population of western Canada of the benefits of the reduced freight charges.

NEAR EAST RELIEF DRIVE TO OPEN AUG. 26

To enlist the children of Boston in support of the children in the Near East Relief orphanages is the object of a special drive which will begin in Boston, Aug. 26, according to statements from the New England office of the Near East Relief. Jackie Coogan, juvenile movie star, by the permission of his parents, is making a personal tour of the country to carry the appeal for the children of the Near East to the children of America, and will arrive in Boston on the above date.

One-dollar bonds have been prepared by the Massachusets committtee, bearing Jackie's picture, which the children are to distribute and sell. Special Jackie Coogan performances have been arranged by the theaters and admission to these will be given to those children who have secured the equivalent of one dollar for the Near East Relief. Money secured in this manner will be used to purchase food for the orphanages, and it is hoped that enough will be secured to support 10,000 orphans, which the Near East Relief would otherwise find it necessary to turn out for lack of financial support.

LEVIATHAN COMING TO BOSTON

The Leviathan of the United States Lines, one of the two biggest ships in the world, will come to Boston next Thursday from New York, to be drydocked in the South Boston naval drydock, the only one in this country large enough to accommodate the vessel. The Leviathan will have a new propeller installed, one of them having dropped a blade or two. The big vessel will be floated into the dock on flood tide around 11 a. m. and remain only one day, leaving Friday noon to resume service between New York and Southampton. Owing to the brief stay at Boston, no visitors will be allowed on board.

DRUNKEN DRIVER HELD

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9 (Special)—Pleading guilty to a charge of drunken driving and not guilty to one of manslaughter, Joseph F. Snyder was held here yesterday in bonds of $1000 and $8000 until Aug. 15, when he will be sentenced on the first count and tried on the second in the district court of Providence. It is alleged that the defendant, while operating a car under the influence of liquor, ran down two women, one of whom was fatally injured.

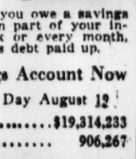
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Shall Stone of Destiny Leave Westminster for Holyrood

David Kirkwood, Labor Member of Parliament for Dumbarton, Introduces Bill for Removal

London
Special Correspondence

"I WANT you to know, sir, how to put down a question concerning the Stone of Destiny that is lying at Westminster?" It was the burr-ing voice of David Kirkwood, hailing from Clydeside, which flung this appeal at the Speaker of the House of Commons a short time ago. The Speaker disallowed the question, and advised Mr. Kirkwood to see him privately, but apparently the interview was not satisfactory, for Mr. Kirkwood has given notice of a bill to have the famous stone removed from Westminster Abbey to Holyrood Palace.

One rarely hears of anything Scottish in London going back to its native land, save for a holiday, and it would be curious indeed if the stone on which English kings and queens have been crowned for 600 years should return north. Edward III said he would send it back; but it has remained for Mr. David Kirkwood to get the promise fulfilled. If he can.

What is the Coronation Stone, after all, and how did it come there? It is a lump of reddish-grey sandstone, 26 inches long, 16¾ inches wide, and 10½ inches thick, of irregular oblong form. It is secured by iron clamps beneath the seat of the wooden coronation chair.

Legend avers that the stone is none other than the pillow on which Jacob slept during his vision of the ladder to Heaven, and afterward consecrated with oil at Bethel. It was carried by Gahelus the Greek from Egypt to Spain, whence it was carried to Ireland about 700 B. C. and thence to Scotland in 300 B. C. "Rubbish," say some of the critics, "it was never in Egypt, Spain, or even Ireland at all; it is identical with the sandstone to be found in western Scotland to this day."

Be this or that as it may, King Edward I, during an expedition for the conquest of Scotland, visited the Abbey of Scone in 1296, and found there the "famous and fatal stone" on which the Kings of Scotland had been crowned for centuries, and promptly removed it to Westminster, where he left it as an offering of conquest at the shrine of King Edward the Confessor in the Abbey.

King Edward III would have restored the Stone to Scotland, but the mob resisted its removal, little knowing the sequel that would follow their action. An ancient verse ran:

But gyf werdys falyhand, be
Quhare-evyr that stane ye segyt se,
Dare sall the Scottis be regnand,
And lordys hale oure all that land.

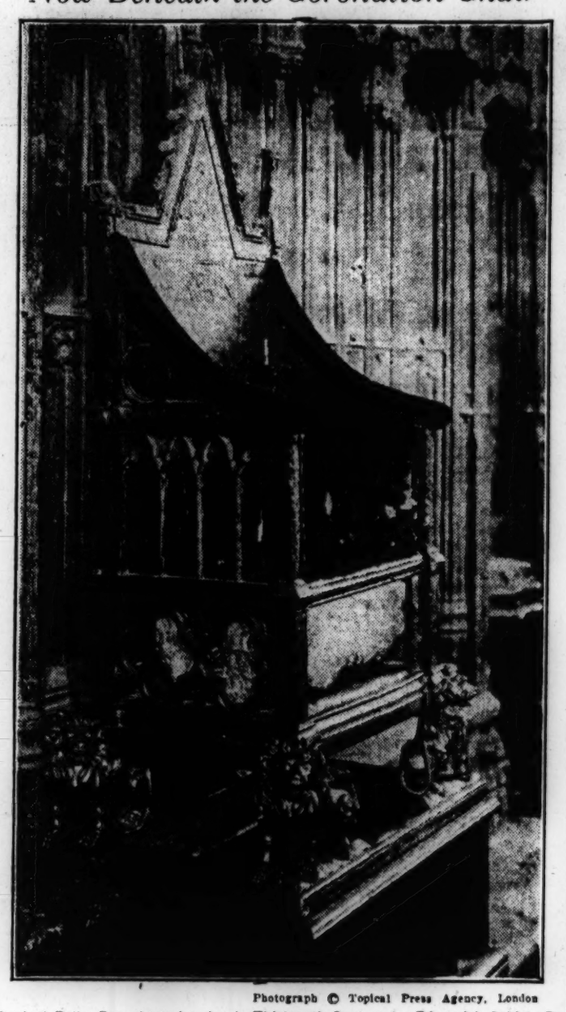
Or in other words:

I ffates go right, where'er this stone is found,
The Scots shall monarchs of that realm be crowned.

The prophecy was thought to have been fulfilled when James VI of Scotland came to the throne of England.

Now comes Mr. Kirkwood, determined to get the Stone into Scotland again; but history will most probably repeat itself, and it will be said, as in 1328, "the people of London would by no means allow it to depart from themselves."

Now Beneath the Coronation Chair



Photograph © Topical Press Agency, London
Ancient Relic, Brought to London in Thirteenth Century by Edward I, Said to Be Jacob's Pillow

NEW BOULEVARD TO COST $22,000,000 ASSURED CHICAGO

South Water Street Project to Start Sept. 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—The transformation of South Water Street, with its great congested produce market crowding the south bank of the Chicago River, into a boulevard is now assured. By a court order filed yesterday, the city is enabled to take over at once property on the south bank by paying compensation amounting to $12,568,353 to owners. Work is expected to begin Sept. 1.

This project, to be carried out at an estimated cost of $22,000,000, will make the now unsightly water front an ornamental drive, leading from Michigan Avenue to Lake Street. A double-deck structure planned for the seven blocks will keep dock business on the lower level, reserving the upper area for the drive. The produce market will find a new home outside of the loop district.

The London Guaranty Building, at Michigan Avenue and the Chicago River, marks the beginning of the drive. Other tall modern structures are expected to take the place of old brick buildings which now flank the south side of the street. The north side will be left free for an 18-foot promenade. A balustrade and steps to the lower level are designed to beautify the drive in a style not unlike that of the quais of Paris.

Owing to the width of the street, 135 feet on the lower level, 110 feet above, traffic congestion in the business district should be reduced more than 40 per cent, the Chicago plan commission estimates. Not only will many trucks bound for the produce market be kept out of the "loop," but vehicles with destinations outside of the business district will no longer be compelled to traverse the busy section. It is the fourth arm of a quadrangle of wide streets around the "loop" now being completed. With Michigan Avenue already finished, and Roosevelt Road and Canal Street, now being widened, it is expected that the entire project will be complete when the river drive is finished in about two years' time.

With its improvements, South Water Street is to get a new name. After Jan. 1, it will be called Wacker Drive in honor of Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission which first proposed the improvement 15 years ago. It changes its name in recognition of the long continued devotion of Chicago's city planning leader.

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BREWSTER HITS BALLOT FRAUDS

Maine Republican Nominee Addresses Portland Lincoln Club Women

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 9 (AP)—"One issue seems to transcend all others out of the troubled experience through which we have just passed, and that is the purity of our ballot," Ralph O. Brewster, State Senator, told the women of the Lincoln Club of this city this afternoon at their field day at Peaks Island, where he delivered his first address since he was declared by the Governor and Council Thursday the Republican nominee for governor of Maine. He continued:

All good citizens must unite in seeing to it that neither in primary nor election are such practices again permitted as have been recently revealed. The fact that the greatest corruption occurred in a Democratic ward, with a Democratic warden in charge, is no excuse for the members of any other party. It is a problem in which every good citizen, without regard to party, is vitally concerned.

As the Republican nominee for Governor, I should wish it to be clearly understood at the opening of the campaign that I stand as a Republican candidate, upon the Republican platform, advocating Republican policies. That is my position, no more and no less.

As a candidate I stand not only upon the Republican platform but also upon the Constitution of the State of Maine. At the very inception of this campaign I would invite all our citizens to give their particular attention to Section 3, Article 1, of the Constitution of Maine, containing the declaration of rights, which guarantees freedom of religious worship.

This was written or inspired by one of the greatest Democrats of all time and seems to me to express in language of wonderful felicity the position of all good Americans upon the question of religious freedom. To that declaration I subscribe in letter and spirit.

With reference to government by blocs, he said:

In the last thousand years the Anglo-Saxon conception of popular government has been developed, based upon the party system. In continental Europe popular government has been interpreted in personal terms with various blocs under popular leaders controlling affairs by a system of personal coalitions.

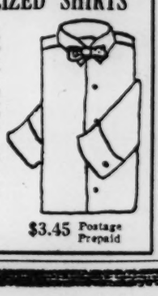
A dangerous drift in the direction of such a system in America has recently developed, and I believe thoughtful Americans will unite in desiring a return to responsible party government.

TAX RATES INCREASED

WORCESTER, Aug. 8—An increase in the Worcester tax rate of $2.60 a thousand per $1000 for 1924 is reported by the assessors, making the total tax $29.40 per $1000. A gain in valuation of $16,639,800 is reported. The increase in the tax rate is laid to large expenditures for new school buildings, improvements and increases in the salaries of department heads.

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AMERICA'S DUTY TOLD BY HOOVER

Co-operation in Affairs of World Stressed in California Speech

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9—"America's lasting gain out of a world blunder is the affection and respect and gratitude which this great republic has planted in the hearts of 30 races; in the days and years to come these substantialities will prove more valuable than all the navies that float the seas." So spoke Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in an address on world economic reconsruction before the Commonwealth Club of California yesterday.

Mr. Hoover designated the Dawes report "the most momentous step toward real peace in Europe since the Armistice, because it gives hope for a moral renaissance of the nations in which good will, forgetfulness of the past and the return of individual initiative shall mark the way to stabilized finance and restored industry." He continued:

This report also lays the groundwork for a land disarmament, without which the world cannot attain pre-war conditions. If America were armed in proportion to Europe, this Government would have a standing army of 500,000 men. A disarmament of fear must first come and this will be accomplished by international co-operation among the nations including America, for she must ever continue to play her great part in world affairs.

After all, this world problem is not one merely of credits and wheat and covenants; it is one of men and women and children. We must not forget that for if we do we may forget why the World War came and have to learn our lesson again. This problem must be dealt with by leaders and peoples of vision and unselfed service. I am sanguine that the the world will remember its mistakes long enough to correct them and be willing to capitalize on good will.

JULY IMPORTS ANNOUNCED

Imports at the Massachusetts Customs District during the month of July were valued at $14,141,539, of which the dutiable merchandise brought $2,319,730.28 to the United States Government in duties, according to statistics compiled by local customs officials today. The value of imports in July, 1923, was $18,262,489, upon which duties of $4,350,514.80 were assessed. In June, imports were valued at $15,404,001. The decline in the imports of wool, upon which a heavy duty is fixed by the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, is largely responsible for the lower valuation of imports and also the smaller duties collected for the month of July.



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CAUVERY RIVER DAM WILL COST 50,000,000 RUBLES

New Reservoir, Now Under Construction, to Be Largest in India

BOMBAY, July 4 (Special Correspondence)—The rivers of South India are short, rapid, irregular in their flow, and too much obstructed in their courses to be of any use for navigation—nor can they be easily bridled for irrigation. Of these rivers, perhaps, the most remarkable is the Cauvery, which, rising in the Western Ghats, in the province of Coorg, traverses the Mysore Plateau for about 150 miles, after which it enters the Madras Presidency, eventually falling into the Bay of Bengal. The catchment area of the Cauvery is about 27,000 square miles, of which nearly half lie in the Mysore State.

The construction of a storage reservoir across the Cauvery, known as Krishnaraja Sagar, after the name of the present Maharaja, for increasing the irrigation facilities in the State, was undertaken more than a decade ago and it will yet take several years to complete the reservoir.

The dam is situated nine miles on the up-stream side of the town of Seringapatam. It intercepts a catchment of 4,100 square miles. The dam will be 124 feet in height above the river-bed and capable of storing up to the high-water mark, 44,827,000,000 cubic feet of water above the level of the high level canal sluices. Of this quantity, about one-fourth will be used for power generation, and the balance for irrigation.

When completed the reservoir will be the largest of its kind in India, and will be the second only to the famous dam at Assuan in Egypt. The total length of the Krishnaraja Dam will be 8,600 feet, including the waste-weir, and it will bring under submersion an extent of 49.5 square miles. At present the height of the dam, up to which water is stored, is 80 feet. This has enabled the output of power generated at Sivasamudram to be increased from 13,000 to 22,000 horsepower, while a further installation to generate an additional 10,000 horsepower is already in hand.

The estimated cost of the dam, the canals and connected works will be about 50,000,000 rubles.

DEMOCRATIC PAPER BACKS G. O. P. DRY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9 (Special)—The Louisville Courier-Journal, which has been a "straight" Democratic newspaper ever since its establishment in 1868—except in 1896—has announced it would support John W. Davis for President but would oppose the re-election of A. Owsley Stanley (D.) as Senator. It advocates the election of Fred M. Sackett of Louisville, lawyer and manufacturer, the Republican nominee.

Mr. Sackett is an announced dry, while Mr. Stanley has been vigorously attacked by the dry interests on his prohibition record in Congress. Mr. Sackett has been chairman for several years of the Nonpartisan State Board of Charities and Corrections.

CANADIAN AERIAL SURVEYS HELPFUL

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Much information of value has resulted from the aerial photographs of the past two seasons, according to Dr. A. M. Marraway, Controller of Dominion Surveys, during an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Great progress had been made in napping, by oblique aerial photographs, the important mineralized areas in northern Manitoba and the intricate system of waterways in that district. Information had been obtained as to the extent of the forest, and aerial photographs are also being used in land classification and in soil surveys.

BRITAIN TURNS TO EDUCATION

Activities Suspended by War's Economies Are Resumed in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 2—The London County Council is taking a step which will have the effect of stimulating educational advance throughout the whole of England and Wales. Like all other educational authorities in the country London restricted its educational policy three or four years ago in response to the call for national economy, and serious effects upon education in the metropolis resulted.

The education committee of the council has now issued a scheme for expansion which covers every field of activity for three years from 1925 to 1927, and which will involve an outlay of £2,352,600 new capital expenditure, and £1,262,010 new maintenance charges. The annual cost to the London ratepayers will ultimately be increased by £400,000, a similar charge falling upon the National Exchequer.

The proposals include additions to accommodation in the form of enlargements and new schools in order to bring about a reduction in the size of classes to 40 in senior schools and 48 in junior schools. Additional junior scholarships for secondary education are to be provided, new secondary schools are to be built, voluntary day continuation schools are to be extended, adult education is to be developed, three new open-air schools are to be erected, and additional library and homework classes are to be opened.

That valuable educational feature, the school journey, is to receive further encouragement, an additional grant of £12,000 being made on this account. Educational visits to museums and similar institutions are to receive further aid, playing fields in crowded areas are to be opened, and institutes for young people who cannot find employment are to be established, where special attention will be devoted to handicraft and gymnastics.

The education authorities in the rest of the country are taking an interest in the scheme, and under the encouragement of the Minister of Education, C. P. Trevelyan, they are expected to enter upon similar schemes of expansion on their own account.

CHURCHES PRAISED FOR AIDING NEGROES IN EDUCATION PLAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—A most pronounced improvement in the relation of Negro and white people in the south has taken place in recent years, Mrs. Booker T. Washington told the National Association of Colored Women at the fourteenth biennial session here yesterday. White women in the south have in many ways gone farther than their sisters of the north in seeking to understand the needs of the Negro people, she said in a tribute to the work of Mrs. Luke Johnson and Miss Estelle Haskins of the Methodist Church South. Explaining that as a southerner she could well understand the prejudices of both races, she said:

There is the greatest improvement in the south in every way. Atlanta, Birmingham, and New Orleans have recently received their first Negro high school. North Carolina has a Negro department of education.

Many of these improvements are due to the work of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

Recently two white women—Mrs. Johnson and Miss Haskins—conferred with a half-dozen members of our association. They asked us what we wanted. We told them we wanted better lighted streets and better railroad accommodation. We asked for better schools and better paid teachers and the franchise for our race. These demands were made into a platform by those white leaders. I think the fact that white women of the south want to confer with Negro women a very progressive step.

Progress in the Churches

Eight hundred delegates from Christian bodies in practically all the countries of the world, including 150 American representatives, already have definitely announced their intention to attend the International Œcumenical Conference in Stockholm in the fall of 1925, which promises to be the largest and most momentous convention of its kind ever held. The securing of international peace through the united efforts of the churches will be a principal concern of the conference.

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International relations are being strengthened by the visit of Americans on the Hugenot pilgrimage to Europe, according to letters and cablegrams received at the office of the Huguenot-Walloon-New Netherland Tercentenary Commission. Many honors have been heaped upon the party which is visiting scenes connected with the early settlement of America. The pilgrims were received by the League of Nations at Geneva and everywhere have taken part in historic events and celebrations.

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Features of the sessions of the British Wesleyan Conference held in Nottingham during July were the strong temperance sentiment, the decision to press the agitation against gambling and a discussion of the place of the minister in politcs. According to The Christian Century, an attempt to induce the conference to rule "in the interests of peace in our church" that ministers should not stand for Parliament, failed, after long discussion, to be adopted.

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The Mission building, a six-story edifice that has been planned to serve as headquarters for much of the Protestant work in China, was dedicated recently in Shanghai. One entire floor is given to the offices of the National Christian Council. Twenty other organizations have opened offices in the building.

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For the first time in years lower Broadway, New York City, is not hearing the famous chimes of Grace Episcopal Church. The eleven bells have been removed to a foundry at Troy, N. Y., where they will be modernized thoroughly and five new bells added. The new bells will be memorials, as are all the old ones.

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At noon on Easter Monday 4000 Chinese of the seventh brigade of the army, headed by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, received from the hands of their colonels pocket testaments, which they swore to read daily, while engaging also in personal evangelism. According to the Christian Century, this general has attracted much attention in China by his preaching.

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An order signed today by Supreme Court Justice McGoldrick of New York permits the consolidation of three Protestant Episcopal pension organizations, the church pension fund, the trustees for the fund for aged and infirm clergy and the widows and orphans of clergymen, and the clergymen's retiring fund. The three will be known as the church pension fund and will be managed by 18 trustees, including many prominent churchmen and laymen.

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The ninety-ninth annual report of the Congregational Home Missionary Society shows the vast reach of the work being done. The society has employed a force of 1391 persons, and last year spent almost $1,000,000. Its income from legacies, interest and gifts amounted to more than $1,030,000, an increase of $90,000, compared with the previous year. Last year 272 foreign-speaking workers were employed who used 21 languages other than English.

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More than 2500 members of the Baptist Young People's Union gathered in Denver, July 9 to 13, for their annual convention. The program differed from that of previous years, in the emphasis placed on conference and discussion groups.

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The fourth biennial convention of the United Lutheran Church will be held in Chicago, Oct. 20 to 30.

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Book Reviews and Literary News

The Elusive Quest of Ideal India

South Indian Hours, by Oswald J. Couldrey, I.E.S. (Rtd.). Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5.

A NOTICE of "South Indian Hours" may perhaps reasonably begin with a quotation that seems to place with convenient brevity the author in relation to his subject—the "ideal India," that he came to recognize during a 10 years' residence. "For, as I now remember," he writes, "this ideal India is an elusive quest, and, like peace of mind, not to be enjoyed without perseverance, faith, reverence and philosophy. Peevishness begotten of tropic heat, homesickness and stalling custom trouble the mind of the student; yet not much this last, for the Englishman abroad generally carries about with him enough of his own atmosphere to preserve the stranger's nimbus. But the gramophone, the kerosene oil tin, the apish imitation of the west, daily encroach upon, disfigure and conceal the object of contemplation. The vision itself in its purity is ineffably shy; for between Hinduism and the outer world there is a great gulf fixed, which it cannot pass without losing something of its pristine virtue. In order to converse with a profane century it puts on, in a mixture of diffidence and misdirected condescension, incongruous, gaudy, shabby and vulgar garbs of half-achieved modernity; so that one catches only glimpses of its genuine and ancient figure."

It is with this genuine and ancient figure that the author would make his readers sympathetically acquainted; and to help on this intention he has companioned his text with many excellent pictures, some of them in color, of his own making. The result, one might say, is an interpretation of modern South India by a scholarly Englishman, sometime principal of Rajahmundry College, who has lived for a decade in close association with place and people.

This is an intimate book, leisurely and full without being in any way pedantic and categorical. It tells of the seasons as they come and go, of the life of the people as it passes under the observation of a foreigner who sees in it the continuation of ancient life and the living illustration of long ago days. "In the lane . . . walks Rebecca with her pitcher to the public well, or little Jacob drives afield his sheep and goats. Here the weaver vexes his long threads, flitting from trestle to trestle; here the potter, that inveterate live parable, spins his wheel; between his delicate and oozy fingers the wet clod grows like a magic flower; his hobbled fighting cock looks on."

It has been his experience, says the author, to wander to these fields like a transplanted scholar-gypsy, making acquaintance with the country-folk, and coming to know well a region as unlike that from which he came as could be imagined; what he has seen and thought he here sets down for those who may enjoy it with him. His book is not one to be fearlessly recommended to those who wish to read fast and be thrilled or startled; but it may be reasonably recommended to those who like to read slowly and be pleasantly entertained or charmed.

This ideal India, Mr. Couldrey apprehends, will lose more and more by modern innovations. We have his word of advice for his own country. "Since we have undertaken, we say, to restore the structural soundness of a lovely ruin, let us, in the spirit of a good archæological department, but in a harder task—for we have to make the relic habitable and useful as well as lasting—preserve as much as may be of its ancient beauty . . . Think twice before you assume that English garments, English furniture, English social and religious properties, English hours of business, and English forms of law and government are best for India, because we have made a tolerable shift with them in the northwest corner of Europe." Between his covers the interested reader may come as near as often happens with a book to living in South India with the author from 1909 to 1919. One may regret, however, that it has no index. R. B.

Another Lost Dominion

The Lost Dominion, by Al. Carthill, London and Edinburgh: Wm. Blackwood & Sons. 15s. net.

THAT for all practical purposes Britain has already lost India, just as she once lost America, is the startling proposition which the distinguished Anglo-Indian who writes under the signature of Al. Carthill, seeks to establish in "The Lost Dominion." It is not necessary to probe into the question of his identity to recognize that Al. Carthill knows India intimately and writes brilliantly.

A rough outline of his argument is easily given. The scheme of Indian constitutional government inaugurated some three years ago and still in operation has produced a very difficult situation. An Indian legislature has been created which is entrusted theoretically with the duty of voting supplies, yet which does not control the executive. Deadlock has arisen through these supplies being refused. This deadlock has been removed for the moment by the exercise by the executive of emergency powers given under the constitution which enable the legislature to be overruled. In other words, bureaucratic control has been restored.

But this is a state of things which Al Carthill thinks cannot continue. "The maintenance or rather the re-establishment of direct British control over the destinies of India," he writes, "is now impossible." This, in his opinion, is because the people of Great Britain, having agreed to start India upon the road to self-government, cannot now revert to the autocratic system previously in force.

Under these circumstances Al. Carthill thinks there is no alternative but to extend the processes of autonomy, by subordinating the executive to the legislature. One of the first things that must go, he says, is the alien bureaucracy. The Indianization of the army must follow. Conditions, he thinks, must then arise where the members of the fighting races, who are less numerous than those of the non-fighters, will find themselves subordinated to the latter, and will refuse to accept this position. Chaos must then result, but Britain has taken her decision.

"Many are the lost possessions of England," he moralizes. "From some she has been driven in battle; others she has abandoned through negligence; others she has surrendered as useless and noxious; some have been bartered. The case of India is up to the present the first and only example of the abandonment of a valuable possession on moral grounds."

There is an obvious fallacy in this argument. It lies not so much in the analysis of what must be the sequence of cause and effect, if the executive were at any time hastily subordinated to an Indian legislature; it is to be found rather in the postulate that no alternative arrangement can be maintained. This is far from being the case. On the contrary, the utilization of the powers reserved under the constiution, whereby the executive has already overruled the legislature, has effected its object up to the present, and no breakdown of law or order has occurred. The legislature has not succeeded in making its will effective, but it remains a valuable advisory organization, which may yet justify itself as a stepping stone from the methods of autocracy to those of democracy.

A mixed commission composed of Indians and Europeans is now sitting in India to inquire whether anything can be done to improve the system. Al. Carthill's volume in no way forestalls this investigation. It is a valuable exposition, nevertheless, of pitfalls in the way of too rapid an advance toward complete self-government. It is also deserving of attention as an informed exposé of mistakes already made in the development of Indian constitutional reform. England's attempt to extend democratic institutions in India may have received a setback, but there is no need to read into Indian refusal to co-operate anything except a difficulty more likely to postpone than to hasten the end in view, which is an India exactly as autonomous in the future as Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand are already.

A Boswell for Mr. Harding

Life and Times of Warren G. Harding, Our After-War President, by Joe Mitchell Chapple.

MR. CHAPPLE'S life of President Harding is another illustration of the Spanish proverb: "Heaven protect me from my friends, and I'll take care of my enemies." Mr. Harding's worst foes were the friends with whom he surrounded himself at Washington. And respect for his memory is not likely to be increased by such biographies as ardent friends like Mr. Chapple may write.

None of the fine strokes of the biographer, estimating, in balanced judgment, the strength and weakness of the character of his subject, will here be found. Instead, we are gravely told that the keynote of the Republican convention of 1920 was God and country; and that the "convention was as unbossed and leaderless as baseball bleacherdom." We learn that Mr. Harding was the first President to visit Plymouth Rock and Alaska; and that he figured out the agenda of the Washington Conference on the back of an envelope, while on a trip on the Mayflower.

We are also informed that Senator Fall "was heartily indorsed and recommended to Harding as a man who had the ability to make the Department of the Interior function in developing natural resources for the good of all the country, without restrictive red tape—but with the utmost guarantee of just dealing." Mr. Chapple does not mention Teapot Dome. We also learn how popular and "efficient" Mr. Denby was as Secretary of the Navy. Harry Daugherty was the man largely responsible for Harding's nomination and a "friend in whom Harding had unflagging confidence."

As for Mr. Harding himself, he had "the firmness and steadfastness of a Cleveland; the princely graces and sympathetic kindliness of a McKinley; the crusading spirit of a Roosevelt, ever fighting for the rights of the people; the good humor and judicial temperament of a Taft; the keen intellect of a Wilson; the poise of a Washington, and the wisdom of a Lincoln. He steadfastly represented the people in the one purpose of restoring the normal conditions of confidence and rational living in two perilous years of our national history." R. L. BUELL.

Viscount Long's entertaining "Memories," reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 26, 1924, in the English edition (Hutchinson), has been issued in the United States by E. P. Dutton & Co. ($7.50).

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Artist Ueber Alles

The Gray Beginning, by Edward Shenton. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

STEPHEN GALBRAITH was the son of a writer who sought escape from a blatant world in romantic tales. Six months' royalties on his books came to $3.14. Stephen grew up believing more in the life of his father's books than in the world he found about him. He studied art in Philadelphia, went to war, returned to America, and married, on an income of $20 a month, the daughter of a millionaire. Having to choose between her and his artistic ideals, he let her go back to her comforts.

In the welter of summer fiction this novel is refreshing. Though not a finished work of art, it gives a sense nevertheless of reality. The impractical, imaginative father is admirably delineated, his son is what one would expect, and the other characters also are distinctly drawn. There is an effect of immaturity in the handling of incidents, which sometimes progress with an unconvincing rapidity; but there is so much of real worth that one looks forward expectantly to the author's next effort. L. A. S.



Reproduced From the Jacket of "The Gray Beginning"

The London That Dickens Knew

The London of Dickens, by Walter Dexter. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THIS carefully worked out volume is a guide not only to the London in which Dickens lived but also to his many novels whose characters move through this intricate city as much at home in it as Dickens himself. The plan of the book is unique. It consists of a series of walks any one of which may be compassed in two hours or a little more. There are 15 walks in all and the division is topographical. Each walk takes a small section and, passing from street to street, notes all points which hold any Dickens association.

Since 48 Doughty Street, where Dickens lived for a little over two years and where his first literary success came to him, has been taken over by the Dickens Fellowship as a permanent memorial, it is fitting that the first walk should start from there. It takes in the Temple and the Clerkenwell region. Others carry one along the Strand and Fleet Street over the Dover road to Piccadilly, to Leicester Square and Hyde Park Corner.

Each of the 15 walks has an interesting chapter on the region discussed, in which points of interest are tied up both with the life of Dickens and with that of his characters, sometimes one, sometimes the other, often both. This part of the book is illuminated by quotations from the novels, which give exact description of the region under discussion. Dickens is emphatically autobiographical, especially in "David Copperfield." These quotations show the complete parallel between passages from Forster's "Life of Dickens" and "Copperfield." Certain extracts from Dickens' diary given by Forster and from the novels read almost word for word.

At the close of each chapter is an itinerary combined with references. It lists each point of interest in that particular ramble and, under each, gives reference by page to the novel containing even the slightest association. At the end of the book is a complete index of all places mentioned. Something of the painstaking care with which the work has been done is shown by this index, consisting of 13 double-columned pages.

This is a book which every lover of Dickens will wish to own, for it gives the clue by which may be found the Dickens story of any particular section of London. It is further of value in making permanent and authentic record of localities, which are fast disappearing. F. M.

Self-Revelation by Mr. Yeats

Essays, by W. B. Yeats. London: Macmillan & Co. 10s. 6d. net.

IN ONE substantial volume of more than 500 pages W. B. Yeats has collected the contents of three earlier books, "Ideas of Good and Evil," "The Cutting of an Agate" and "Per Amica Silentia Lunæ." Except for a few footnotes, few but significant, he offers us nothing new, nothing, indeed, which is not at least seven years old. Nevertheless, this finely printed book has almost the value of a new one, for the collocation of its contents presents us with what is nothing less than a picture of the development of a genius which even those who cannot follow it in all its speculations, or accept all its conclusions, must recognize as one of the most interesting and most distinguished of our time.

In his poetry Yeats, unlike more "philosophical" poets, gives only the flower and consummation of his thought, but in his prose writings he lets us see its processes, its ardent search for the reason of things, even its unsatisfied curiosities and revisions of judgment. That is why, while he has constantly rewritten his poems, anxious to make them the expression only of the latest stage in his progress, he is content to reprint, just as they were first written, the earliest of these essays, even though on later pages some of their pronouncements are, if not contradicted, at any rate modified in the light of longer experience and more mature reflections.

Thus, in one of the "Discoveries" which form part of "The Cutting of an Agate," he writes, with a hint of self-mockery, "Shelley seemed to Matthew Arnold to beat his ineffectual wings in the void, and I only made my pleasure in him contented pleasure by massing in my imagination his recurring images of towers and rivers, and caves with fountains in them, and that one star of his, till his world had grown solid underfoot and consistent enough for the soul's habitation." And earlier in the book is to be found the essay to which he refers, in which he finds in Shelley's poetry a symbolism of which it is unlikely that the poet himself was aware.

This unbiased bringing together of writings of which every line is intensely personal and sincere—which, therefore, whatever their variety and even superficial inconsistency, have an essential unity—results in what is practically a twenty years' intellectual autobiography, the portrait of one who, for all that time, not only has been making beautiful literature but has been a rallying-point of artistic activity.

Thus it is that a figure evolves from these pages which is, like the prose itself, at once elaborate and simple, a personality both genial and aloof, lonely in its wanderings, admitting no compromise or dalliance by the way in its quest for the perfection of beauty and truth, yet social in its concern with the practical business of the theater, serious yet leavened with a subtle, persuasive humor, a sort of ethereal irony. Yeats reveals himself, in these essays which are also confessions, as the brother of those many-sided men of the Renaissance of whom, in his pages on Spenser, he shows so full an understanding.

Something Too Much of Humor

Far Eastern Jaunts, by Gilbert Collins. London: Methuen. 10s. 6d. net.

AFTER reading Mr. Collins' book one can only conclude that he has been ill-advised by his friends. Some writers, unfortunately all too rare, are born humorists; others have humor thrust upon them. In the latter category Mr. Collins, as judged by "Far Eastern Jaunts" must be included. Even his publisher clothes him in motley and hails him, to quote the letter-press on the jacket, as a "humorist" who has recorded his journey through Japan and China.

Now, this reviewer is firmly convinced that if his powers as a humorist had not been so urgently insisted upon Mr. Collins could have produced a most readable book of travel dealing with two countries in which the world at large and readers of travel books in particular are vastly interested. Although the element of humor is not to be despised in such works, the average reader must feel that much valuable time is lost in perusing what is, after all, but the knockabout humor of the clown at a fair. Mr. Collins could so obviously have done so very much better.

Of a lively disposition, certainly, but withal possessing keen powers of observation strengthened by the fact that he lives in China, one of the countries of which he writes, he has it in him to write one of those travel books which impel the reader to "up-stakes" and visit the countries under discussion, to study them for himself.

Occasionally even one's sense of the fitness of things is sacrificed to humorous comment. One receives a rude shock on reading Mr. Collins' view on Kobe, one of those unfortunate towns in Japan devastated by the earthquake of last year. He writes: "My interest in Kobe is at present in a state of trance. It will remain so until I hear of a really effective earthquake in the neighborhood. Then I shall sit down to wait for the news that Kobe is no more, and that clean-souled, kindly folk from Kyoto have flocked down to the coast and built a new city out of the ruins—a better one." In justice to the author one must also quote his footnote on this paragraph. "Written before Sept. 1, 1923. It is hoped that the satirical spirit of these lines will not be taken to indicate any failure on my part to mourn the great calamity which overtook Tokyo and Yokohama and the Hakone district on that day." Now it is reasonable to suppose that if, between Sept. 1, 1923, and the spring of 1924, when this book was published, there was time to insert such a footnote there was also time enough to delete what must necessarily be accepted as a harsh comment upon an unfortunate town.

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Those Days Have Gone Forever

Melton Mowbray and Other Memories, by Moreton Frewen. London: Herbert Jenkins. 16s. net.

IN THE first half of his book the author has followed the familiar, well-worn track of the modern autobiographer. That is to say, he has ransacked his memory, which by the way is prodigious, for all the trivialities of his early youth and has solemnly recounted them as though they were matters of enduring interest. The result, however, is not really so dull as it sounds. Mr. Frewen takes such an obvious delight in telling us of his futile exploits and spins his countless yarns with such gusto that it would be sheer boorishness on the part of his reader not to be amused.

Mr. Frewen, it appears, belonged, a good while back, to a select and equestrian coterie centered upon Melton Mowbray, and upon the habits of these Olympians the greater part of his narrative depends. This gallant band of centaurs, of which the author was a distinguished member, was recruited, so we understand, from the very cream of England's wealth and nobility, and constituted what Mr. Frewen apparently believes to have been the most brilliant, joyous and exclusive society ever known in English history.

They had a very jolly time, but as Mr. Frewen justly observes, there was only the Reform Act to blame for the fact that they were not busy governing the country. Government was their true métier. Prior to 1832 they were a ruling caste and it was no fault of theirs that an undiscerning democracy could find nothing better for them to do than the desultory destruction of its vermin. Thus, at least, Mr. Frewen ingenuously explains their apparent frivolity and idleness. However, they have given him plenty to write about.

Their priceless witticisms (they were nearly all witty) fill many of Mr. Frewen's pages, whilst innumerable anecdotes illustrative of their daring and originality enliven his chronicle. It was evidently a glorious epoch, a halcyon age, to which the debilitated activities of modern society afford, in the eyes of Mr. Frewen, a melancholy contrast. After the manner of those who write memories Mr. Frewen dutifully subscribes to the theory that there is no time like the past.

But Mr. Frewen was destined eventually to quit his Olympus and in the year 1879 he migrated to America. Here, after crossing the Rocky Mountains in the depths of winter—a feat of extraordinary daring—he became a cattle rancher on a very considerable scale, owning in a few years' time a herd of 50,000 head. On the subject of cattle ranching and on questions relating to the economic aspect of the world's meat supply, Mr. Frewen writes with authority, and he has devoted several interesting chapters to these matters.

But Mr. Frewen is chiefly concerned with men and women, and he is certainly at his best where he deals with personal and social affairs. He has a keen eye for the humorous and is not afraid to turn the laugh occasionally against himself. G. C. G.

What the World Reads

PREVIOUS to the World War, Greece was regarded, from the literary point of view, largely as a province of France. It seems at present that Greece is on the point of becoming a literary province of the world at large. For of translations in Greece there is no end. From the German, the Greeks are taking Eichendorff, E. T. A. Hoffmann, Hauff, and other Romanticists. From Scandinavia they are taking Gejer of Gejerstam and Knut Hamsun. From Russia, Dostoievsky and Andreieff. Of English-speaking writers they are reading, in translation, Oscar Wilde and Edgar Allan Poe. Twenty new publishing houses have been opened in Athens alone since 1918. Of native women writers, Klearete Dipla Malamu, Theone Drakopulu, and Aemilia Kurteli are outstanding. They are lyricists. The novel is having a hard time to come to the fore due to the excessive prominence of the short story.

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In the July number of "Ord och Bild," a Swedish monthly, there is an article of approximately 10,000 words on Fredrik Böök. Hr. Böök is professor of literature and æsthetics at the University of Lund. He is one of the world's greatest literary critics among the younger set—he is still in his early forties. The article is by Knut Hagberg. The author contends, and rightly, that there is as much literature in a good critic as there is in a creative writer; that Carlyle means as much as Thackeray.

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Tristan Bernard once collected 173 different editions of Bernardin de St. Pierre's "Paul et Virginie." The collection was sold some time ago in Paris for 32,000 francs.

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Remnant Austria is to have a "National Biography" in which the great characters of Austria are to be done definitive justice. The work will treat the years 1815-1918. The first volume has appeared; it contains the biographies of 19 immortal Austrians. The sketches are arranged, not in alphabetical order, but in groups. This will have its manifest advantages and disadvantages. It is convenient to have all educators together, all financiers, all writers, and so on. But one naturally likes to go to a work of this kind and know precisely what volume to take down and what page to turn to in order to locate the individual in whom one is interested. Austria's "National Biography" is not to be sketchy; it is to contain full-length portraits. Anton Bettelheim is the editor.

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Francisco Contreras, born in Chile, moved to Paris in 1905. Some time ago he published a collection of essays on South American writers, entitled "Los Modernos." He has now brought out a novel entitled "La Ville Merveilleuse," the first in a series of novels that will attempt to depict life in the various Latin American cities. The second novel, already written, is entitled "La Montagne Merveilleuse." It is the purpose, in fact, of this Spaniard turned Frenchman to interpret life in South America as an entity.

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Books Received

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Rimrock, by F. C. Hoyt. Boston: The Four Seas Company. $2.

A Passage to India, by E. M. Forster. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Under Sail, by Felix Riesenberg. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Prepositions: How to Use Them, by Frank H. Vizetelly. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 35c.

Conjunctions: Their Use and Abuse, by Frank H. Vizetelly. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 35c.

The Bellehelen Mine, by B. M. Bower. Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Lions 'N' Tigers 'N' Everything, by Courtney Ryley Cooper. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

The Twisted Foot, by William Patterson White. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

The Boy Whaleman, by George F. Tucker. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Little Women, by Louisa M. Alcott. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

The Story of Rolf, by Allen French. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

What Katy Did, by Susan Coolidge. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Martin Hyde, by John Masefield. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Nelly's Silver Mine, by Helen Hunt Jackson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

A Daughter of the Rich, by Mary E. Waller. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Little Men, by Louisa M. Alcott. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Reds in America, by R. M. Whitney. New York: Beckwith Press, Inc. $3 net.

Memoirs of Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., Rear Admiral, U. S. N., with an introduction by Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U. S. N. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Have Faith in Coolidge, by Eugene M. Weeks. Boston: Seaver-Howland Press.

Fourth Industrial Directory of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, compiled by Bureau of Statistics and Information, Harrisburg, Pa.: J. L. L. Kuhn, Printer to the Commonwealth.

Ancient Egypt from the Records, by M. E. Monckton Jones. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

You Gentiles, by Maurice Samuel. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Salvaging of American Girlhood, by Isabel Davenport. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

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Personal Recollections of Charles Dicken

One Who Knew Him at Gad's Hill Place Looks Bac More Than Half a Century

Two Memorable Rides to Canterbury

III

By A. B. ACWORTH

IN 1860 or '61 in the summer when days were at their longest Dickens invited some of his more intimate friends down to Gad's Hill for a visit to Canterbury—one of the cathedral cities he dearly loved. All the party had to be in readiness the night before so as to have an early breakfast and get away in good time.

A special stage coach and horses were hired from London, the whip for the occasion being Mr. Chomley of Rochester, who, for many years, drove the Commodore coach from Rochester to the Old George Inn, Borough, Southwark, and, of course, back again to Rochester. Dickens had for many years ridden with him before railways were common. He was very stout, with a jolly red face, and I believe he was the prototype of "Tony Weller." A crack whip, and always ready to take a bet, he could drive his offside front wheel over a sixpence placed in the road. I only knew of the bet being taken once, and of course he won it. He was at last worked off the road by the Iron Horse, and started business as a cod merchant. His wharf he named Commodore. It retains that name to this day.

The coaching party consisted, so far as I can remember, of Lord Yytton, Sir Henry Layard, Macready, Sothern, Charles Keene, Wilkie Collins, Longfellow, Tennyson, Thackeray, Carlyle, Mark Lemon, Tom Hood, John Leech, and if there were others I did not know them. The guard with his horn made up the party. Was there ever such a gathering of literary and other giants before or since? I think not. The coach and four went through Strood at a great pace, the red coats of driver and guard with their black glazed hats standing out in contrast to the more quiet dress of the visitors. The party stopped a short time at the Bull Hotel, Rochester, where the writer was able to get the names of Dickens' guests. He was one of the most hospitable of hosts and paid the whole of the expense of this trip to Canterbury.

The morning was very fine and, there being no time to lose, the coach again started off from the Bull, almost all of the party riding outside, Dickens being the most conspicuous. On they went, through Chatham, up Chatham Hill, nearly a mile long, through Rainham, Newington, Sittingbourne, a halt being made here for refreshments and change of horses. At Faversham another halt was made for rest and refreshments, then on to Canterbury, where a day or two were spent enjoying the beauties of its great cathedral and the lovely countryside around it. Some of the party returned thence to their homes, the others coached back again to Gad's Hill to spend a few days with Dickens.

The next ride was taken in the latter days of June, 1869, with some English and American friends. Among the latter were Mr. and Mrs. Childs of Philadelphia, who were charmed with the scenery of Kent and the singing of the birds, especially the nightingale and the cry and note of the cuckoo. Miss Hogarth was also of the party. Two post carriages conveyed them, each with two post-boys in scarlet jackets, top boots and white breeches. They made an early start, and at Sittingbourne a relay of fresh horses was provided. Near there they lunched at a secluded spot on the roadside from hampers which they had taken with them, and reached Canterbury early in the afternoon. They viewed the Cathedral and the city, and after refreshments they left for their return to Gad's Hill, the evening being a most beautiful one. This was Dickens' last visit to Canterbury, which he knew and loved so well.

In conclusion I shall touch upon a few of Dickens' characters. What writer but Dickens could have given us Captain Cuttle, always alert, or the Fat Boy, always falling asleep, the convict in Cooling churchyard, wet, cold, thirsty and hungry, or the Reverend Stiggins; the haughty proud and erect Dombey and the fawning Uriah Heep "so 'umble"; Little Dorrit, asleep in the vestry of St. George's Church, Southwark, or little Em'ly, too much awake in Peggoty's house on Yarmouth sands; Sam Weller, having finished his valentine, reading it to his "aged Parient."

Or Dora, the loved child-wife of David Copperfield; Wilkins Micawber, always waiting for "something to turn up"; little Jenny Wren, the doll dressmaker, always busy with her needle. The Mayor of Ipswich, arrogant and pompous, always standing on his dignity, or the Artful Dodger, standing on his head—and so on. His characters have become types to us today.

Strood (Rochester) had, and still has, a very, very old charter pleasure fair held annually on Aug. 26, 27 and 28. One fine evening Charles Dickens, with Sir Henry Layard, visited the fair incognito, both wearing large cloaks and broad brimmed hats. They certainly enjoyed all that there was to be seen and heard and there was plenty of fun and frolic. They were known to many around, myself among the number, and we all had a most enjoyable night of pleasurable fun.

[These recollections will be continued at an early date.]

Bookish Gossip

We learn that the editor of the Saturday Review, of London, has protested to the editor of the new Saturday Review of Literature, of New York, at the adoption by the American publication of a name so closely resembling that of the English weekly, and has announced that steps are being taken to apply for an injunction.

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The two latest additions to the Borzoi Pocket Series (Knopf) are "The Soul of a Child," by Edwin Björkman (No. 23) and "The So-Called Human Race," by Bert Leston Taylor (No. 24). Both volumes are, like the rest of the series, well printed and a delight to the eye.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Family Government Five Hundred Years Ago

THERE exists in Italian a quaint old Treatise in which a worthy and honored citizen, after a long life filled with public responsibilities and honors, and domestic cares, sets himself down among his sons and grandsons and expatiates upon all that relates to the business and state affairs as well as in all its most minute personal details; and inscribes all this ripe wisdom in a little manuscript first printed about a hundred years ago.

This Treatise, "Il Governo della Famiglia," the Government of the Family, is generally ascribed to Ser Agnolo Pandolfini, a Florentine born of a distinguished family about the year 1360, though some attribute it instead to Leon Battista Alberti. But, whichever of them be indeed the writer, the picture is the same; that of the head of the family, retired, after filling innumerable state dignities, to his hospitable country estate, and there gathering his sons and grandsons round him, and, a little pompously perhaps, but with much sound good sense and abounding self-complacency, expounding to them his philosophy, his ideas on business, domestic economy, the organization and direction of a household, the preservation of one's goods, and, above all, and most absorbing of all to the already-married sons and the soon-to-be-married grandsons, how to manage and direct a wife.

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For that wives need managing with extreme firmness by their immeasurably superior husbands is one of the most definite clauses of Ser Agnolo's creed. Almost the only occasion when his admirable calm is a little ruffled is when he discourses upon such husbands as are so foolish and wrong-headed as to consult their wives regarding their affairs. Strict obedience and submission, cast-down eyes and blushes, were the right behavior for women in those days, first in the presence of their fathers, and later, before the husbands to whom they were given so soon; and no one was more convinced of this than the excellent Agnolo.

"Those husbands enrage me," he cries, "who take counsel with their wives and cannot keep any secret in their own bosoms. Fools who esteem the female mind, or believe that prudence or good counsel is to be had from a woman!"

In another place he observes that "The mind of the man is more robust, more firm, more constant to support every opposition of enemies and every accident than that of the woman."

"It is," he adds, "the duty of the father of a family not only to do all things worthy of a man, but to fly from every female art and thing."

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He then proceeds to lay down all the duties of a woman in the household; how she "should know how to cook and prepare the best dishes, and to teach them to the cooks"; how she should be always ready and prepared to entertain strangers (no small matter in a household like Ser Agnolo's, who, after embassies to such personages as Ladislas King of Naples and the Emperor Sigismond, was liable to many and distinguished visitors) and greet and entertain them joyously, as "thus she will do honor to her husband, and win for him much kindness and many friends"; how she must understand all domestic economy and the direction of servants, and above all must be irreproachable in her own conduct in daily life.

"All this came easily to you," exclaim all the sons and grandsons in chorus, "because your wife was virtuous above others."

True, agrees Agnolo complacently, "certainly she was prudent and wise in family matters and other things necessary and proper in women"; "but" (the excellent man struts a little), "still by my management."

"And how did you instruct her?" ask the sons eagerly.

And Agnolo settles down with full satisfaction to expound the whole management of wives.

"When my wife, your mother, had been a few days settled in the house, and the love and ambition of housekeeping had begun to delight her, I took her by the hand and showed her all the house, and instructed her where everything was kept. . . . Then I took her into the bedchamber, and, locking the door, showed her all my precious things, the silver, the tapestry, the robes, the gems and all our jewels, and where these were placed and kept . . . all that I held most dear I opened to her, and showed and explained them all; only my books and my writings, then and afterward, I kept secret and shut up, that she might neither read nor even see them. . . . When she understood how everything ought to be arranged, I said to her, "'My wife, all this which is useful and dear to me ought to be dear to you also, and all that is dangerous to it displeasing. . . . All this will be profitable to you, to me, and to our children after us. And therefore it is right that you should be as careful of everything as I am myself.'"

"How did she answer you?" ask the sons: and Agnolo replies, "She answered that she had learned to obey her father and mother, and that she had been commanded by them always to obey me, and was ready to do so. Then I said to her, 'She who has been obedient to her father and mother, donna mia, will soon learn to obey her husband.'" He then proceeds to make her an address which might be no bad prelude to family life today in its wisdom:

"Do you know what we ought to do? We should be like those who keep watch by night on the walls of their city. If one of them fall asleep, he does not take it amiss if his companion wakens him to do his duty and serve his country. I, donna mia, will take it as a favor if, seeing anything lacking in me you will tell me of it, which will show me that our honor and the usefulness and advantage of our children is dear to you: nor let it displease you if I likewise awaken you and remind you to provide for all that is necessary; and that in which I am wanting do you supply; for thus doing we will advance each other in love and prudence. These possessions, this family, and the children born, or to be born, are ours—yours as well as mine; and hence it is our duty to do all we can to preserve that which belongs to us both. Thus, donna mia, as I labor without to provide what is necessary, do you take care within that all is distributed and used well."

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After this the sagacious husband proceeds to give his little bride some extremely definite and outspoken warnings and counsels as to fidelity and proper behavior, the evils of painting the face, the necessity of humility and modesty, and the superiority of washing the face with cold water; in fact moral and practical precepts all interwoven, ending with the assertion that she who seeks more pleasure without her home than within "proves that she loves her husband less than others"; upon which all the sons exclaim in chorus, "most true words," adding hastily, however (and with apparently a complete obliviousness that it was the discipline of their own mother they were discussing, "And did she obey you?"

"Sometimes," admits Agnolo, "at weddings, or when she was shamed to find herself unrouged among the others who were all rouged, or when she was heated by dancing, she seemed to me painted more than usual, but never at home in my house save once, when our relations and their wives had been invited to spend the festa of St. John with us; then my wife, painted and powdered, met every woman with much gayety, and going about everywhere, enjoyed herself greatly. I observed it."

"Were you angry with her?" asked the sons eagerly.

"And why should I be angry?" inquires Agnolo placidly, "neither of us ever desired anything but what was right."

"Yet perhaps you might be perturbed that in this she did not obey you," object the sons.

"Yes, that was so," replies their father, "however I did not show myself perturbed."

"Did you not reprove her?" inquire all the sons together.

"Yes, but in a kindly manner. It always seems to me, my sons, that, in correcting, one should begin with gentleness so that the fault be effaced and good will kindled. And learn this of me. Women are better mastered and corrected with courtesy and humanity than with harshness or severity. . . . I waited to find her alone; I smiled at her and said, 'Dear me! and where have you got your face plastered like that? Perhaps you struck it against some saucepan in the kitchen? Wash thyself, that no one else see you thus. A woman who is a mother of a household should be clean and in good order if she wish the rest of the family to be obedient.' She understood me and wept. I left her to wash away her tears and paint, and never had occasion to speak to her of this again."

"Oh mogile costumata . . . oh well behaved wife!" chorus the sons; to which Ser Agnolo replies complacently, "All wives are obedient to their husbands when these know how to comport themselves as husbands."

So the tale of the perfect wife continues, full of quaint reflections and sage precepts, throwing a vivid light upon the domestic life of the period. And, although it be all so remote now, and some woman of today may wince at the lofty tone of this good old Florentine toward his "donna," there is much in his words well worth pondering even after five hundred years; and perhaps his system of the sharing of both the responsibilities and the possessions of the family, of prudence and modesty, of the avoidance of painted faces and gadding feet, the reciprocal correction of faults and exhortation to virtue, the prayers in the big bedroom, and the respect for a husband who, after all, had proved himself deserving of respect, were a basis for building a successful family life which even 1924 need not disdain. D. N. L.

"Where Sweet Pine Fragrance Blows"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I know a rustic mountain house
Set halfway up a hill,
Where sweet pine fragrance blows,
And where a purling rill
Mingles its cadences with sounds
Of winds and woodland notes.

I know the secret, happy ways
Of solitude—at morn,
When sable shadows melt
To mauve; and when the horn
Of lustrous noon pours golden sheen
Across the tranquil slopes.

I know the silent company
Of ancient peaks, the calm
Of their mute majesty—
Their airs like Gilead's balm;
There skies stoop down and let the stars
Be near and intimate.

I know, at crimson sunset's hour,
The splendor of the fires
That leap above the crest,
And, scattering, paint spires
Of chrome and rose on billowy clouds
That flame, and drift, and pass.

I know, too, when the placid moon
Beams on this still retreat,
How vales and pinnacles
And skies and tree tops meet,
And blend in cool moon-gossamer,
Like memories etched on pearl.

Nellie B. Mace.

The World and William Blake

Those Levites of the arts, the occasional picture and poetry lovers who, from a small purse, satisfy their own tastes whether they are fashionable or not, have, of course, long been Blake's followers, picking up now and again some amazing rainbow of a water color, some Last Judgment, some elf with a marigold, and then walking home to take down a much-read volume, and discover in it ever lovelier meanings to a snatch of verse they had once learned to gabble from their "First Reader."

To discover the familiar "Tiger, tiger, burning bright" as a flaming green and golden beast in a rainbow booklet that their Blake had himself written, designed, engraved and colored and bound, that was an excitement more than sufficient to fortify them against the professional artist's "His stuff's out of drawing!" against the wordmonger's "He doesn't scan!" against the moralist's "He isn't proper!" . . . The high priests of criticism might thunder; the rebels only knew that they wanted to worship this madman, because they could extract from his eccentricities some peculiar imaginative delight that had never before come to them, save perhaps in some chance encounter with Dürer's "Melancholia," or in the thunders of a line of Isaiah, echoing in their ears when they woke up suddenly in church.

But now times have changed and the priests have taken Blake . . . out of reach of the reluctant Levites. No more "Songs of Innocence" for a guinea, no more "Canterbury Pilgrims" picked up for a song! . . . The world has become aware of Blake, and—prices have gone up! The prints, the booklets, the packed volumes, the stray leaves, all the big and little immortalities for which Blake so gratefully and joyfully received his three shillings, his five shillings, or seven and sixpence, all these will soon have to be "cheaply purchased for their weight in"—radium! for gold will be too poor a measure of their mere monetary preciousness. An ironic apotheosis. —Clemence Dane, in The London Graphic.

Primroses on the Pampas

I am now holding an evening primrose in my hand. . . . I turn it about this way and that, and although it pleases it does not delight, does not move me; certainly I do not think very highly of its beauty, although it is beautiful; placed beside the rose, the fuchsia, the azalea, or the lily, it would not attract the eye. But it is a link with the past, it summons vanished scenes. . . . I recognize that the plant I plucked it from possesses a good deal of adaptiveness, a quality one would scarcely suspect from seeing it only in an English garden. Thus I remember that I first knew it as a garden flower, that it grew large, on a large plant, as here; that on summer evenings I was accustomed to watch its slim, pale, yellow buds unfold, and called it, when speaking in Spanish, by its quaint native name of James of the Night, and, in English, primrose simply. I recall with a smile that it was a shock to my childish mind to learn that our primrose was not the primrose.

Then, I remember, came the time when I could ride out over the plain; and it surprised me to discover that this primrose unlike the four-o'clock and morning-glory, and other evening flowers in our garden, was also a wild flower. I knew it by its unmistakable perfume, but on those plains, where the grass was cropped close, the plant was small, only a few inches high, and the flowers no bigger than buttercups. Afterward I met with it again in the swampy woods and everglades along the Plata River; and there it grew tall and rank, five or six feet high in some cases, with large flowers that had only a faint perfume. Still later, going on longer expeditions, sometimes with cattle, I found it in extraordinary abundance on the level pampas south of the Salado River; there it was a tall slender plant, grass-like among the tall grasses, with wide open flowers about an inch in diameter, and not more than two or three on each plant. Finally, I remember that on first landing in Patagonia, on a desert part of the coast, the time being a little after daybreak, I became conscious of the familiar perfume in the air, and, looking about me, discovered a plant growing on the barren sand not many yards from the sea; there it grew, low and bush-like in form, with stiff horizontal stems and a profusion of small symmetrical flowers . . .

But when I approach the flower to my face and inhale its perfume, then a shock of keen pleasure is experienced, and a mental change so great that it is like a miracle. For a space of time so short that if it could be measured it would probably be found to occupy no more than a fraction of a second, I am no longer in an English garden recalling and consciously thinking about that vanished past, but during that brief moment time and space seem annihilated and the past is now. I am again on the grassy pampas, where I have been sleeping very soundly under the stars. . . . It is the moment of wakening, when my eyes are just opening to the pure overarching sky, flushed in its eastern half with tender color; and at the moment that nature thus reveals itself to my vision in its exquisite morning beauty and freshness, I am sensible of the subtle primrose perfume in the air. The blossoms are all about me, for miles and for leagues on that great level expanse, as if the morning wind had blown them out of that eastern sky and scattered their pale yellow stars in millions over the surface of the tall sere grass.—W. H. Hudson, in "Idle Days in Patagonia."

Wordsworth

Not Milton's keen, translunar music thine;
Not Shakespeare's cloudless, boundless human view;
Not Shelley's flush of rose on peaks divine;
Nor yet the wizard twilight Coleridge knew.

What hadst thou that could make so large amends
For all thou hadst not and thy peers possessed,
Motion and fire, swift means to radiant ends?—
Thou hadst, for weary feet, the gift of rest.

—William Watson.

White Ibis at Cape May

A shout from the Naturalist.

"White ibis!" he bellowed, pointing to the sky.

Against a gray cloud four great birds were coming down the wind. They had white backs, white black-tipped wings, long dark necks, and olive-colored bills, while their legs stretched out straight and stiff behind as they flew. I tried to remember where before I had seen such black and white birds against a gray sky. Then it came to me that the white ibis is the bird that one sees painted so often on Japanese panels.

Today these four beat their way across the sky with a flight-formula which consisted of four flaps and a sail. Larger than the white herons, they were not quite so large as the great blues, and had a strange exotic appearance and manner unlike any other bird we had ever known in America. More than any other American bird they resemble the storks of Europe to which they are closely related.

One after the other they alighted in a marshy pool just ahead of us and began to feed, marching four abreast through the shallow water. As they walked they would thrust their half-open beaks into the pool stirring up the mud first with one foot and then with the other. They had a quaint way of raising one great wing at a time to balance themselves and when their long, slender legs became stuck in the mud would flap themselves loose.

For a long half-hour we studied them carefully through our high-powered glasses. Many times before in the happy hunting-grounds of Cape May we had identified unusual birds both northern and southern such as snow-buntings, Ipswich sparrows, white egrets, mocking-birds, pigeon-hawks, bald eagles, and a host of other rarities, but we were all agreed that the wood ibis of that July day was our high-water mark. What happy accident had driven them north from their Florida bayous we have never determined.

At last, in our thirst for knowledge, we approached the quartet too closely. With a funny little double jump from both feet they launched themselves into the air, their bald heads showing at close range like turkeys, and flapped away across the leaden sky. Not once had we heard them make a sound and the Naturalist told us that the wood ibis has no note.—Samuel Scoville, Jr., in The Forum.



The Kegon Waterfall, Near Nikko Copyright E. M. Newman

"NIKKO mirumade, Kekko tō ju na!"—"Until you have seen Nikko, do not say splendid!" and after one has seen it, that adjective will seem inadequate. While not included by the Japanese in the three great sights of their country, it holds for tourists and natives alike an especial appeal.

The temple of Nikko—the name means sunny splendor—lying two thousand feet above Tokyo and over one hundred miles distant from that city, is spoken of as though it were a single temple. On the contrary, it is a series of temples and shrines, Buddhist and Shinto, shrouded in the midst of mountains, forests, and solemn cryptomeria groves. From the little town nestled at its foot, two bridges lead across the encircling Daiya-gawa river to the terraced temple grounds. One of these is a public bridge, across which populace and tourists wander at will; the other is the ceremonial Sacred Red Bridge, one of the most charming and far-famed objects of Nikko. It rests upon two monolithic gray granite piliars. Between these the bridge leaps in one graceful sweeping arch across the gorge cut by the river below. It is lacquered a deep Indian red, which shines with vivid luster, while the black metal clamps with gilded washers add to its brilliancy. Its closed gates are resplendent with black, red, and gold. What gorgeous coloring goes into the picture! "The bridge is scarlet, the torii are gray, the river is turquoise, the grass is rice green, the groves are cypress green, the sky is sapphire. Japan is all bright or dun."

Crossing the public bridge, we ascend a broad avenue with a step every six or eight feet and a massive stone wall on each side, for the avenue is cut out from the side of the mountain, and all about loom old forest trees. It is as if the exact boundaries of the Nikko temples had been outlined in this deep forest and everything had been cleared away and the temples and walls then built. All this incredible handiwork—this most magnificent piece of landscape architecture in Japan, with its exquisite buildings—is planted on the steep slopes of a wild, rugged mountain with not a moldering log or scraggy bush disturbed outside the walls, and even the stone foundation is clothed with lichens and moss and with beautiful fronds of ferns springing from the crevices of the rocks. One of the great charms of the place is this close union of the work of man and nature, the perfect marriage of art with scenic beauty and grandeur.

The turquoise mountain river Daiya-gawa courses through and around this wonder spot, and in every street, in every hollow, through the Yoshogi temple itself runs a cell of water as clear as glass. Wherever there is a spot where its roots can strike into the earth, azaleas blossom in the spring to a scarlet almost as brilliant as the lacquered bridge, and a little later there appear vast thickets of flowering hydrangeas.

To give any idea of the magnificence of the wonderful structures set in the midst of all this grandeur and beauty is utterly impossible. There are temples here to three of the greatest shoguns, Yoritomo, Iyeyasu and Iyemitsu, and scores of lesser shrines whose wondrous beauty baffles description. Even photographs fail to reproduce the minute ornamentation, the intricate wood carving, the bronzes, wrought-brass work, brilliant coloring, and the thousand exquisite details in all. One gateway is named "the whole-day gate," or as it is sometimes translated, "the dawn to sunset gate," because one may spend a whole day examining the details of its elaborate carvings.

Outside the temple grounds proper, but counted as among the sights of Nikko, are the picturesque lakes Yumoto and Chuenji. From the outlet of the latter tumbles the most magnificent of the threescore and more waterfalls in the vicinity of the great temple inclosure, the Kegon fall. "The Daiya-gawa, here ten feet wide as it pours through the narrow cleft, spreads like a mass of snow shot with green and plunges with a thunderous roar two hundred and fifty feet to the wide vortex below." Clouds of spray flash back the sun in myriad rainbows, while numerous waterfalls spurt out of the sheer sides of the cliff like an embroidered edge to the main fall. Verdure covers the rugged cañon and great trees here and there lean dangerously over to watch the turbulent torrent dash itself to foam upon the enduring rocks. When the lake is low, the great fall becomes but a tiny thread and in winter only great icicles here and there mark its course. But at any time it is a part of the "shining splendor" that makes the glory of Nikko.

Wordsworth

What Wordsworth does is to assuage, to reconcile, to fortify. He has not Shakespeare's richness and vast compass, nor Milton's sublime and unflagging strength, nor Dante's severe, vivid, ardent force of vision. . . . But Wordsworth, at any rate, by his secret of bringing the infinite into common life, has the skill to lead us, so long as we yield ourselves to his influence, into moods of settled peace, to touch "the depth and not the tumult of the soul," to give us quietness, strength, steadfastness, and purpose, whether to do or to endure.

—Lord Morley.

The Search for Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SENTENCE appearing in an article in a current magazine, which reads, "The quest for health is more alluring than the search for any of the world's treasures, for that which is sought is life itself and the enjoyment of living," seems to express the attitude of a considerable multitude of people. One has but to look about at so-called health resorts, winter and summer, and to observe frequent publications in the book world, to be assured that physical health is pursued with greater determination than any of the world's treasures. Through centuries those who have sought physical health have looked for it in change of climate, certain springs of water, medicines, and material methods of healing; and many unselfish physicians have consecrated their lives to the study of disease and its cure. Still the search for health goes on; and the multitude of searchers is vast.

In Biblical days, even as today, there were many health resorts, or places where people went with the hope of being healed; and it is related in John's gospel that Jesus one day stopped at one of these places which was called Bethesda. There at a pool he saw many sufferers who had heard that the water possessed healing qualities at certain times; and they were waiting, more or less patiently, for their health to be restored thereby. It is said that one was there who had been ill thirty-eight years. When Jesus heard of his case, he approached his couch with the compassionate question, "Wilt thou be made whole?" Little discerning the identity of his inquirer, the impotent one explained that there was no one to assist him to descend into the pool at the proper time, that he might be healed. How discouraging to have been taken to the very edge of the pool in which he had reposed so much confidence, and then to find himself dependent upon assistance that had so far not been available! But what must have been his glad surprise at the Master's command, "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk"! The result of that word, spoken with power, was immediate healing; and he "took up his bed, and walked."

The healing recorded in this beautiful narrative is often called a miracle, and is sometimes related as an example of the Master's compassion and charity, without the explanation or the understanding of the method by which this and other of Jesus' healing works were accomplished. There is, however, a definite rule, which dissipates all mystery and clears away all obscurity as to the healing power of Jesus, and which confers the same power upon all who study the rule and strive to follow Jesus' example.

In the last century there was one who made it her life-work to discover, demonstrate, and teach this rule by which Jesus healed the sick, in order that whoever will may enjoy health, happiness, and peace in the way the Master taught. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 24), "My immediate recovery from the effects of an injury caused by an accident, an injury that neither medicine nor surgery could reach, was the falling apple that led me to the discovery how to be well myself, and how to make others so." Speaking further about this discovery, she writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 109): "For three years after my discovery, I sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule. The search was sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing."

What a search for health that was—not to realize her own health alone, but to make possible the healing of the whole world, even to restore your health and mine! And when it was completed, Mrs. Eddy presented to the world the discovery and the rule for all healing in the Christian Science textbook, making it available to all.

"Wilt thou be made whole?" Multitudes today are bearing witness to the healing power of the truth as taught in Christian Science. The Christ is bringing health into their own experience and showing them how to teach and help others. For by the careful study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook not only may we be able to demonstrate physical healing, but further and higher effects in the overcoming of sin and all wrongdoing, and their consequent ills, inharmony, and unhappiness, may be accomplished. "Wilt thou be made whole?" The Christ, Truth, offers today through the teachings of Christian Science sweet relief from whatever may be the burden, from whatever binds erroneously or even remotely obscures the horizon of true vision, from whatever comes between us and God; for to know and understand God and His Christ—such understanding is life eternal and brings the spiritual enjoyment of true living.

Saturday Afternoons

Have you, on one of your fine Saturday afternoons, ever come across a little cottage that you knew without the slightest shadow of doubt must belong exclusively to you? It grows, this little cottage, like a tiny rose-colored bud, at the extreme end of a straggling stem of larger cottages—one here, one there, on opposite sides of the curving green track—and then, just where the view widens to the blue wealth of distant country, with a windmill tossing the sweet air round and round for very gladness, and grass growing long and strong as if rejoicing in the sunfilled sky and straining up toward it, just there is the tiny cottage, the funny crinkled, wrinkled, ruddy little bud that hides itself away in its green covering of creepers and bushes, and can only be seen properly by pushing open the wooden gate and peering up the flagged pathway toward the dark, deep, old porch. This is your cottage. Can you doubt it? Why, you know—have always known—every inch of it.

That scent of box edging is as familiar as the scent of rain in the city, and the brave green cock that strikes so imposing an attitude on the hedge, with a Noah's Ark tree on either side, are the very designs you always meant to clip, the very identical designs! See those miniature panes of glass set in the sagging, richly-toned old roof, and calling themselves a window? That is where you sit in the very early mornings. You open them outward to form a square aperture, and just inside you have an ancient window-seat with cushions to match the colors of the flowers in the garden below, and you lean on the sill and listen to the country waking.

On one side of your cottage garden lies a pond—a water lily pond. There is something mysteriously lovely about water lilies; they are especially precious, as are dragonflies, and honeysuckle, and owls, and wood pigeons. Sometimes I have wondered if, when a moonbeam sinks deep into a clear pool a water lily is born just there. Once I saw a shaft of moonlight encircling a water lily like a mother smiling over a little sleeping child.

At night time you open your front door and tiptoe down the flagged path and cross your arms on the top of the wooden gate and rest there for awhile; and the flowers that scent by night speak to you out of the darkness and are glad that someone is awake to keep them company.

Saturday afternoons! The time of times for building castles-in-the-air. Somebody, in all probability, comes along the grass track and claims your cottage; opens your gate with a masterful hand, and walks right up your flagged path as if it belonged to him!

"My tenant," you say to yourself with firm conviction as you turn your face to the city, "my very good tenant."

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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YORKSHIRE IS NEARER THE TOP

Gains While Middlesex Is Idle—Lancashire Also Wins at Cricket

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 9—Its victory over Leicestershire by eight wickets yesterday, allied with the fact that Middlesex was not playing, enabled Yorkshire, holder of the English county cricket championship, to lessen the gap between itself and the occupant of top place in the standing. Lancashire, the other team running all out for honors, also credited itself with a victory—by an innings and one run over Northamptonshire—and so remains third with 69.52 to Middlesex's 78.66, and Yorkshire's 74.11. Surrey, which drew its match with the South African tourists, holds the fourth position with the unaltered percentage of 64, the order of the remaining teams in the table being: Nottinghamshire, Kent, Warwickshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Sussex, Leicestershire, Hampshire, Worcestershire, Glamorganshire, Essex, Northamptonshire and Derbyshire.

M. W. Tate, whose recent great bowling successes in both international and intercounty cricket have almost made one forget he is also a good batsman, played a most vigorous innings of 164 for Sussex against Hampshire yesterday, incidentally bringing his total runs this season into four figures. He is the first man to score 1000 runs and take 100 wickets this season. His batting is of a sort that delights crowds, for he revels in big hitting and keeps the field on its toes all the time. He made his 164 in about half the time C. P. Mead, famous Hampshire left-hander, took to make 154 on the previous day. Kent, which defeated Hampshire soundly in the opening match at the Canterbury cricket festival, failed to reproduce the same against Nottinghamshire and went under by 10 wickets. Derbyshire, the side that has not yet won a single fixture in the championship this season, lost to Worcestershire by 223 runs; Gloucestershire beat Essex, 194 runs; Warwickshire, for whom Harry Howell again bowled to good purpose, defeated the Welsh county team, Glamorganshire, by eight wickets; and Hampshire slightly increased its percentage in the standing by leading Essex on the first innings, uncompleted game. The full scores follow:

Leicestershire 114 and 166, Yorkshire 228 and 53 for two wickets; Northamptonshire 97 and 108, Lancashire 206; Surrey 300 and 203 for four wickets, South Africans 418; Kent 67 and 229, Nottinghamshire 242 and 55 for no wicket; Worcestershire 212 and 229, Derbyshire 102 and 116; Gloucestershire 201 and 248 for five wickets declared, Essex 64 and 191; Glamorganshire 266 and 168, Warwickshire 355 and 81 for two wickets; Hampshire 516 for eight wickets declared, Sussex 347 and 111 for two wickets.

RICHARDS PAIRED WITH MISS WILLS

Mrs. Wightman and Borotra to Play Together

By The Associated Press

Miss Helen Wills of Berkeley, Calif., and Vincent Richards of New York, who added to their laurels by emerging singles champions from the Olympic tennis tournament, will appear as partners in the United States mixed doubles championship. Play in this event will be run off in connection with the national doubles championship on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill during the week of Aug. 18.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston will be paired with Jean Borotra, captain of the French Davis Cup team. With R. N. Williams 2d, Mrs. Wightman won the Olympic mixed doubles title.

Entries for the national men's doubles will close next Friday. W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, who has won the championship three times paired with Richards and once paired with B. I. C. Norton, will have A. L. Wiener, his young protégé, as partner this year. Richards will be paired with F. T. Hunter, with whom he won the Olympic doubles title. Members of a number of the foreign Davis Cup teams are expected to compete.

L. A. Gehrig, who belongs to the Yankees, may get his recall soon at the rate he is hitting with Hartford. He has gained the reputation of the "Ruth" of the Eastern League by hitting out 28 home runs so far this season.

BOTH PITTSBURGH AND GIANTS WIN

Second Place Holders Play Double-Header Today

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	68	36	.654
Pittsburgh	57	44	.564
Chicago	57	47	.548
Brooklyn	56	49	.533
Cincinnati	56	52	.519
St. Louis	44	60	.423
Philadelphia	40	62	.392
Boston	38	66	.365

RESULTS FRIDAY

Chicago 10, Boston 7.
New York 8, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 11, St. Louis 9.
Pittsburgh 1, Philadelphia 0.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston (two games).
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (2 games)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

GIANTS STOP REDS' WINNING

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—New York defeated Cincinnati, here, yesterday, 8 to 3, Barnes of the Giants nearly scoring a shutout but losing out when Terry fumbled in the ninth, giving the Reds an opportunity to score three runs which they took advantage of. Kelly, back in the game for a short period, made one hit in two times up. Linstrom, substituting at second for two innings, made a hit in his only time at bat. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	x	8	13	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	9	2

Batteries—Barnes and Snyder, Gowdy; Benton and Sheehan. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Moran and Rigler. Time—1h. 40m.

FOURNIER'S BAT AIDS BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN, Aug. 9—Brooklyn won against St. Louis here yesterday, 11 to 9, in a free hitting contest in which four home runs were made. Fournier of Brooklyn hit one, Bottomley of the losers hit two, and Blades of the losers hit one. It was a free-for-all hitting game, with Fournier leading the field with a home run, a double and two singles in four times at bat. Bottomley, in addition to knocking two home runs, also hit a single in his four times at bat, and Cooney, St. Louis shortstop, made three singles in his four times at bat. Hornsby made his usual two hits out of four chances. After Brooklyn had had its eight run inning, St. Louis began to crawl up by ones and twos, but just fell short of tying the score in the ninth. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	x	11	11	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	9	18	3

Batteries—Doak, Decatur and Taylor; Sothoron, Fowler, Stuart and Neibergall. Winning pitcher—Doak. Losing pitcher—Sothoron. Umpires—Sweeney, O'Day and Quigley. Time—2h. 8m.

HOME RUN IS ONLY SCORE MADE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9—Traynor's home run over the right field fence in the eighth inning was all that was needed to give Pittsburgh a victory against Philadelphia in a great pitcher's duel, here, yesterday, by the score of 1 to 0. Pittsburgh was held to only four hits by Ring and the Phillies were able to get only three hits off Meadows. Both teams played perfect in the field. The score

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pitsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Meadows and Gooch; Ring and Wilson. Umpires — Pfirman and Hart. Time—1h. 17m.

BRAVES SINK DEEPER

The Braves lost their opening game with the Chicago Cubs, yesterday, by the score of 10 to 7. The pitching for the Cubs was none too good and the fielding of both clubs was poor. Barnes was master of the situation until the sixth inning when he began to show signs of weakening and in the eighth, Chicago found his delivery for four runs. Lucas who relieved him was hit equally hard. The Braves tried hard to tie the score by a ninth inning rally but were unsuccessful. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	2	10	13	2
Boston	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	7	9	3

Batteries—Britt, Keen and Hartnett; Barnes, Lucas and O'Neil. Winning pitcher—Keen. Losing pitcher—Barnes. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—2h. 10m.

K. S. PFAFFMAN AND JONES WIN OVERSEAS

TORQUAY, Eng., Aug. 9—The Yale-Harvard tennis players began a series yesterday with a United Service team, and at the end of the first round the teams were even, each having won four matches. A feature of the play was the defeat of K. S. Pfaffman, Harvard, captain of the team, at the hands of Maj. N. G. Holmes. A. W. Jones of Yale defeated Flight Officer C. F. Roupell, champion of the British air force.

RICKER WINS MAINE TITLE

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 9—Hiram Ricker Jr. of Poland Springs won the Maine amateur golf championship here yesterday afternoon by defeating R. L. Ervin of Waterville, 6 and 7, in a 36-hole match. Ricker broke the record for the course, shooting the first 18 in 71, three below par and one lower than the record made by J. P. Guilford several years ago.

Canada Has Chance to Win From Japan for Davis Cup

MONTREAL, Que. (Special)—With their backs against the well, having lost the opening singles on Thursday, W. F. Crocker and Jack Wright, the Canadian team, won the doubles match yesterday in the second round of the Davis Cup series from Sunao Okamoto and Taclo Harada of Japan, in straight sets, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3, and as a result Canadian enthusiasts have hopes of them repeating in the final two singles matches today when Zeno Shimizu plays Wright and Crocker meets Okamoto and qualifying to meet Australia in the final of the American zone. Both Wright and Crocker showed better tennis yesterday than they have hitherto this season.

The 31 games were replete with thrills and rallies, and while the Canadians had the advantage the Japs threatened at times and the huge gallery of spectators were on edge throughout. The most promising feature of the game as far as Canada's hopes are concerned was the playing of Wright. He has lost the three singles matches he has played against Cuba and Japan and in the doubles matches against Cuba it was Crocker that brought victory. Yesterday Wright played a magnificent game. His service was well night invincible, he losing only one out of eight service games and his low volleying was brilliant. Crocker won five and lost two services, but he smashed with telling effect. Harada won six and lost two of his services, while Okamoto, who lost five of his eight service games, was much stronger overhead than was his partner.

Each man won their first service games, but then the Japs won three in a row, breaking through Crocker in the fourth game. The Canadians started to hit out and after Wright had won his service they broke through that of Okamoto and evened the score at 4-all when Crocker won his second service. The Japs won the ninth, but the Canadians pulled out the tenth after it went to deuce twice. Wright and Crocker took the lead for the first time by breaking through Okamoto's service by means of good placements and Crocker ended the set with a love game.

Each team lost its first service in the second set and then won their next three to be on even terms at the end of the eighth. Crocker was smashing everything overhead while Wright's low volleying was very prominent. They took the lead when Harada lost his service, scoring only one point, and then they took the tenth game and set on Wright's service.

The third set started off the same as the first, each team losing their first service, and then broke the second. The Canadians broke through Okamoto's service in the fifth game for a love game, and then won the sixth to lead 4 to 2. The Japs rallied on Harada's service and the sixth game was the hardest of the match, going to deuce three times and producing many brilliant rallies, before the Canadian pair won. The set and match was won on Okamoto's service, the winners hitting the ball with tremendous force.

In an exhibition match, Zenzo Shimizu and Masanosuke Fukuda defeated R. A. Baird and C. K. F. Andrewes in straight sets.

Australians Move Ahead By Defeating Mexicans

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 9—Australia advanced another rung in its climb for the right to meet the United States in the international tennis battle for the Davis Cup when it defeated Mexico here yesterday in the doubles.

G. L. Patterson and Pat O'Hara Wood turned back Ignacio Borbolla and Francisco Gerdes in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0. Coupled with Thursday's two victories in singles, yesterday's match gave the Australians three matches, or a majority.

For two sets yesterday the double produced excellent tennis. The Mexicans tired badly in the last set and Patterson and Wood had little trouble running through six straight games.

The Australians used their peculiar formation throughout the match, with Patterson at the net and Wood in back court. Both played brilliantly.

Wood used a low cross-court drive which fell just inside the service line. It caught Gerdes and Borbolla as they came in to the net. The Australian scored many points off the stroke. Patterson was particularly brilliant overhead. He smashed everything he could get his raquet on. The last three points in the first set came from his kills.

Today Patterson will play against Borbolla, and Wood will meet Manuel Llano in singles, but the results will not affect the Australian team's victory.

CANADIAN CRAFT HIGH IN HONORS

Wins Four Out of Five Classes in the Lake Yacht Racing Events

SODUS POINT, N. Y., Aug. 9 — Final summaries of points in the Lake Yacht Racing Association's regatta, which closed here yesterday after theee days' events, found Canadian craft victors on four of the five classes. Class 1, for schooners and boats rating "N" and up, was won by the Saita of the Queen City Yacht Club, with the Iroquois of the Rochester Yacht Club second. Class 2, for "Q" classification, was won by Stranger of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. Class 3 for "R" boats was taken by Nayada for the same club.

Class 4, for yawls, was won by Sylvia of the Kingston's Yacht Club, with the only United States victory of the Regatta coming in the Class 5 event, one for crafts of 20 feet and under, in which Tantrum of the Rochester Yacht Club was victor.

Final results of the Freeman Cup race in all classes were announced as follows: Winner of cup—Caramia of Kingston's Yacht Club, winner also of Class 2; Saita of Queen City Club, winner of Class 1; Vivia of Kingston's Yacht Club, winner Class 3; Menemsha of Rochester's Yacht Club, in Class 4, and Otronto of Buffalo Canoe Club, in Class 5.

WOMEN'S GOLF IN SEMIFINAL ROUND

Miss Burns vs. Miss Klotz in One of Matches

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9—Returning to the Onwentsia Country Club again today, Miss Miriam Burns of Kansas City, Mo., the defending champion, met Miss Dorothy Klotz of Indian Hill, and Miss Edith Cummings of Onwentsia met Mrs. Lee W. Mida of Butterfield in the two semifinal matches of the women's western golf championship tournament. The four semifinalists won their way through to this round by defeating the elements as well as their opponents. The Shoreacres Club, where the play was transferred when Onwentsia was flooded, proved to be little better and the downpour swamped the players who were coming in on the second nine. Scores did not soar, however, Mrs. Mida being the only winner who had trouble in keeping down.

Miss Burns won her match with Miss Virginia Wilson of Onwentsia, 5 and 3, forging ahead on the last nine holes to win easily. Miss Wilson shot superior golf until the storm struck the course and then she went to pieces and Miss Burns won five straight holes. After three halved holes, Miss Burns had a powerful drive and long second on the fourth hole and she won, 5 to 7 and was 1 up. On the sixth Miss Burns was short in her pitch shot and lost, 4 to 3, squaring the match. Miss Wilson won the next hole with another 3, a 6 left her square at the turn. Then the storm broke and the champion won five consecutive holes, taking the match on the fifteenth green.

In her match with Mrs. H. D. Sterrett of Hutchinson, Kan., Miss Klotz won the seventh and ninth holes to take a lead, 2 up. The next two holes squared the match, however, since Miss Klotz went into the rough on the tenth and took a 6 drop in the cup, while she lost her ball on the eleventh. After both being trapped on the twelfth, Miss Klotz was conceded a two-footer for a 3 when Mrs. Sterrett failed to sink a long putt for a half. Halving the next two holes, Miss Klotz took the fifteenth and sixteenth when Mrs. Sterrett again got in trouble, first in the rough and then on her approaches. The match ended on the sixteenth, 3 and 2, in favor of Miss Klotz when Mrs. Sterrett took a 7.

Miss Cummings secured an early lead on Mrs. David Gaut of Memphis, Tenn., and won easily, 5 and 3. Miss Cummings, with a 6 and two 4s, was 3 up at the start of the fourth and she kept the advantage, reaching the turn 4 up.

The tenth, the twelfth and thirteenth holes were halved, while Miss Cummings won the eleventh and fifteenth. Mrs. Gaut won only one hole, that being the fourteenth. Mrs. Mida, with 2 down to Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Detroit, Mich., at the turn unplayable lies on the fifth and seventh, giving her eight on both holes. Coming in she won the tenth, 5 to 6, only to lose the eleventh, 4 to 5. A hooked drive on the twelfth lost the hole for Mrs. Hanley 5 and an unplayable lie on the thirteenth evened the match. Her approach on the next hole was far over and Mrs. Mida was 1 up. This was increased to 2 up on the fifteenth, although she was twice in trouble off the fairway. The sixteenth was halved and Mrs. Hanley won the next hole with a perfect 4 but the ravine at the eighteenth brought trouble and she lost the hole and match 2 up. The summary:

Miss Miriam Burns, Kansas City, defeated Miss Virginia Wilson, Onwentsia, 5 and 3.

Miss Dorothy Klotz, Indian Hill, defeated Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kan., 3 and 2.

Miss Edith Cummings, Onwentsia, defeated Mrs. David Gaut, Memphis, Tenn., 5 and 3.

Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield, defeated Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, 2 up.

MEADOWBROOK TO PLAY BRYN MAWR

Junior Polo Championship Starts Today

NEW YORK, Aug 19—The first of the major titular events in the polo world, the junior championship tournament, starts today at the Rumson Polo Club, Rumson, N. J., with five teams entered. These teams include the Midwick Country Club of California, the Meadowbrook Club of Long Island, the Bryn Mawr four of Bryn Mawr, Penn.; the Rumson Club of Rumson, N. J., and the United States Army four, defending champions.

The draw gives the army team a bye in the first round. Meadowbrook and Bryn Mawr will meet today in a first round match, while the California team will face the Rumson Club on Monday.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	69	55	.557
Seattle	68	56	.548
Vernon	64	61	.512
Oakland	64	62	.508
Salt Lake City	61	64	.488
Sacramento	59	64	.480
Portland	57	67	.460
Los Angeles	56	69	.448

RESULTS FRIDAY

Seattle 8, Sacramento 6.
Portland 11, Salt Lake City 10.
Los Angeles 11, San Francisco 5.
Oakland 8, Vernon 7 (10 innings).

Wireless has started to link itself up with golf. Maj. L. M. Sullivan, the secretary of Southerndown Golf Club, recently radiocast a talk on "Golf Etiquette" from the Cardiff Station.

THREE RECORDS BROKEN IN REGATTA AT SPRINGFIELD

Gilmore Smashes New Mark Made Yesterday in Association Singles

SPRINGFILD, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special) — Three rowing records were broken at the first day of the national regatta here yesterday afternoon. William Bresnahan of this city, rowing in the second heat of the intermediate singles, which he won by five lengths, finished his mile and a quarter in 7m. 22s., two seconds less than the old record made by E. B. Butler of Toronto at Detroit in 1909.

In the first heat of the association singles, A. E. Fitzpatrick rowed the course in 7m. 15s., 4 2-5 seconds better than the record of William Mehrhof at Detroit in 1909. Fitzpatrick's new record stood for less than 20 minutes, however. W. E. Garrett-Gilmore of the Bachelors' Barge Club of Philadelphia covered the distance in 7m. 9 1-5s., defeating Russell Codman of the Union Boat Club of Boston, in the final heat of the event. In the second heat, A. Vogt of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia had also covered the course in less time than the old Mehrhof record. His time was 7m. 18 3-5s.

The third record to be shattered during the day was that of the intermediate doubles, which was won by Ralph Roberts and C. Rife, the combination of the Bachelors' Barge Club of Philadelphia in 6m. 45 3-5s. The old record of 6m. 52s. was also made at Detroit in 1909 by L. H. Stoll and G. E. Parker of Baltimore. Roberts and Rife defeated four other entries in making their record.

The start of the races was delayed for more than an hour and a half yesterday afternoon by a renewed argument about the course, which has been the center of dispute here since the decision to row down stream was made by the national regatta committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was announced about a week ago.

After a prolonged session, starting Thursday night and lasting into the early hours of yesterday morning, the national executive committee of the association reversed the earlier decision and decided to row over the up-stream course urged by local oarsmen, who contended that the current was negligible and wished to avoid rowing under the railroad bridge and Memorial Bridge. H. P. Burke, referee of the regatta, had another meeting of the national committee called yesterday, and after another long discussion, the course was again changed and the down-stream course again designated.

Although the stake-boats had been moved in anticipation of this action, the regatta was an hour and a half late in starting. Referee Burke justified his move by the fact that three new records were established, but on at least one occasion collisions with the bridges were narrowly averted.

In the third heat of the association singles, in which Gilmore established his record, Codman of Boston nearly hit the railroad bridge and was compelled to come almost to a dead stop, while John J. Burnan of the Argonaut Rowing Boat Club of Toronto nearly hit the Memorial Bridge a moment or two later. Durnan was leading at the time but was unable to make up lost ground. Codman regained most of his distance and lost to Gilmore by only half a length in the most exciting finish of the day. The summary:

INTERMEDIATE SINGLES

First Heat—Won by Russell Sherman, West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo; Fred M. Haas, Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, second; Ralph Roberts, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, third; Russell C. Parsons, Springfield Rowing Association, fourth; John Carlin, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia, fifth. No time given. Second Heat—Won by William Bresnahan, Springfield Boat Club; Chester Turner, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, second; Ned Mulhall, Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, third; Kenneth Burns, Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, fourth. Time—7m. 22s. (new intermediate singles record for a national championship event on a down-stream river course).

ASSOCIATION SINGLES

First Heat—Won by Algernon E. Fitzpatric, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; John A. Crooks, Union Boat Club, Boston, second; August Muckler, Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, third. Time—7m. 15s.

Second Heat—Won by A. Vogt, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; John Blessing Jr., Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; F. J. C. Muff, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, third. Time—7m. 18⅗s.

Third Heat—Won by W. E. Garrett-Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; Russell Codman, Union Boat Club, Boston, second; John Durnan, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, third. Time—7m. 9⅕s. (a new association singles record for a national championship event on a down-stream river course).

Intermediate Doubles—Won by C. Rife and Ralph Roberts, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; James J. Dolan and George C. McGready, Penn Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; John Verhoeven and Leo Menne, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, third; E. Lavicka and Dr. P. S. Taylor, Springfield Boat Club, fourth; E. L. Quinn and B. A. Ahrens, Ravenswood Boat Club, New York, fifth. Time—6m. 45⅗s.

145-Pound Senior Four-Oared Shell with Coxswain—Won by West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo (C. Flynn, C. Hooper, L. Hopkins E. Levy, A. Downs); Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York (Ralph Gutmann, HarryCox, Paul Denckla and Michael Poluhoff), second. Time—6m. 57s.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shell—Won by Lachine Rowing Club, Lachine, P. Q. (Johnsson, Gilbert, Parkes, Anderson, McCormack, Schramm, Pounds, McPherson, Coxswain Spicer); New York, Athletic Club (O'Sullivan, Mellor, Nesbitt, Seele, Flynn, Beers, Ellert, Kerslake, Coxswain Douglas), second; Springfield Rowing Association, third. Time—6m. 5s.

Senior Quadruple Sculls — Won by Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia (Rife, Knight, Blackburn, Drew, Bear (no others started). Time—6m. 14 3-5s.



IT IS interesting to note road conditions in New Zealand as indicated from a report of a trip taken recently from Wellington to Auckland. In one section great holes and lumps abound everywhere, and time after time it was necessary to stop. On the way across, a new car was met with the water entirely boiled out of its radiator and no liquid except ginger ale and lemonade to use.

Of another portion of the route the writer says: "Imagine a clay track for 12 miles up hills with a surface as if dozens of men had deliberately set out with spades to dig holes every yard. In some places the holes were sufficient to capsize any car. There is no room to avoid them. One must stop, drop in and clamber out. In one hole I could see nothing but the sky as I clambered out, and my wife had to get out to see whether the next hole was immediately in front or at the side."

The recent decision of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to open the New York and Chicago automobile shows in 1925 with two days exclusively for the trade seems to meet with approval from men of the industry. Members of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association, which participates in the conduct and assignment of space in the shows, feel that the new plan gives them a far greater opportunity to meet prospective customers. This year the shows will open on Friday morning and attendance will be limited on Friday and Saturday to men in the industry. On Saturday evening public attendance will begin, and the shows will run the usual week from that date. Thus the show will be open in New York, Jan. 2-10, and in Chicago, Jan. 23-31.

Conditions in Ireland

Ireland is slowly coming back to normal. Due to neglect during the past few years the roads in this country have been in poor shape, but it seems the £2,000,000 that the Irish Free State Government is applying to the repair of the highways should go a long way toward bringing them back to their former condition. This does not mean necessarily that the Irish highways will reach the state of perfection to which England and people in France are accustomed, but it will make them safe for touring. Roads, bridges, garages and hotels were marked for destruction during the recent troubles, but much of this damage is fast being repaired. Some of the hotels, notably the fine series of southern hotels in County Kerry, have been reopened, with even better service in every particular than before. The Tailteann Games are attracting many visitors to Ireland at this time, but as yet no concerted movement has been made to attract touring business. That is a matter which will take care of itself at the proper time, and the Irish feel it should not be rushed until every convenience is ready for visitors.

Caravans are becoming more popular every year amongst motorists. One of the latest brought out in England has two wheels, pneumatic covered, a good stiff chassis with side members having double webs, a special drawbar which automatically applies the brake when the car towing the caravan slows down, and a substantial axle with a proper suspension. The caravan itself is designed like a ship, having a room which can be converted into a three-bunk cabin at night, and a galley in its own compartment, so that it will not interfere with the comfort of the occupants. The stove and all connected with it can be removed and used outside if necessary. The cupboard space is capable of inclosing a wardrobe and numerous shelves. Only a few minutes are necessary to unhinge the van and draw down four legs to make it stable. It is possible to travel in the caravan quite comfortably while being towed. Electric light is provided, the source of current being a cable plugged into the tail-light socket of the car. The vehicle is capable of standing very hard work and will tow easily without any crankiness at speed. Especially going around corners is the ease of control most noticeable, the trailer following the lead car with no awkward motions whatever.

Too much power is much worse than no power. In a race held recently on the Continent, a 1500 c.c. Italian car was entered. It was equipped with a supercharger, which was not of the type suitable for rough road work. The consequence was that the drivers had a terrible task trying to hold these light, overpowered cars on the road. It is worthy of notice that engines equipped with a supercharger can now run in a dust-laden atmosphere without clogging.

The new Hispano-Suiza is declared to develop 200 horsepower. In the Sicilian races it was too fast and heavy for its engines, but the conditions there were abnormal. Tire after tire was burned out. As proof of the speed of this engine, it is noteworthy that the fast express train left Naples for Rome, while this Spanish car was in the hold of the steamer, waiting to be unloaded and adjusted for the road. The train reached Rome after a fast run of five hours, and one hour after its arrival the Hispano-Suiza was seen in the streets of the Italian capital. It must have taken an hour to get the car out of the steamer and a little time to make adjustments, so it is possible that this car beat the fast express easily over the road.

Imports Only Chassis

Australia imports only chasses, as the Commonwealth is well able, out of its own timber resources, to manufacture all the coachwork it needs. The value of the chasses imported from Great Britain by the Commonwealth is increasing with each succeeding year. In 1921 it was £235,745; in 1922, £279,386; in 1923, £560,889, and for the first three months of the present year, £125,552, which shows a substantial increase on the corresponding periods of the two previous years.

The latest French saloon type car just put into production is very interesting. The body has a very pronounced V front and a single door of exceptional width on each side, with the hinges to the rear, thus giving easy access to the front seats and making it possible to reach the rear without disturbing the forward passengers. In addition to the window over each door, there is an oval window on each side and a similar one in the tail for reversing.

The rear is shaped like the bow of a boat, but the upper structure stops short level with the rear axle, leaving a turtleback deck at the rear having the same height as the scuttle. As the tail of the car is used for luggage and tools, access to the luggage compartment is obtained from the inside by folding down the back rest of the rear seats. This rectangular chamber is well padded and is big enough to recive three or four portmanteaus. In the extremity of the tail there is an apartment specially equipped for receiving a spare petrol can and an emergency supply of oil. Above the baggage locker and reached by raising the hinged lid of the tail, there is a tray carrying a complete tool kit, jack, etc. The arrangement has the advantage of giving protection to the luggage, and at the same time making all the tools and mechanical spares available from the outside, without needing to disturb the passengers or moving any luggage.

The internal finish of the car is in polished walnut, the same kind of wood being used for the raftered ceiling. The upholstery is in red Morocco leather, with individual chairs on rails adjustable in a fore and aft direction, for the driver and forward passenger. As the tendency, when traveling fast, is for the passengers to be thrown off their seats, arm slings have been replaced by brown leather loops fastened under the seats, thus enabling the passengers to hold themselves down by their arms when speeding over a rough road.

Another practical detail is a sloping well in the floor to receive the rear passengers' feet, the depth of the well being much greater at the rear than at the front. This saloon has won several prizes for elegance of lines and practibility of its fittings in the French competitions in which it has been entered this year.

Paraguay's Roads

They are begining to feel the effects of good roads in Paraguay, according to one of the delegates to the recent Pan-American Highway Commission held in the United States at the invitation of the Highway Education Board. "One very tangible result of a short stretch of road built recently," says Mr. Bibolini, "was that the cotton crop moved to market and brought good prices to the producers instead of coming in slowly after the market had fallen. The two trunk loads planned will make it possible to repeat with regard to coffee and other products. Another benefit will be the introduction of motor trucks to replace the slow-moving destructive vehicles such as ox carts."

SEMIFINAL OF TENNIS TODAY

National Municipal Titlest Eliminated by Detroit Player in Five Sets

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9 (Special)—Cranston Holman of San Francisco, winner of the United States Municipal tennis singles title, will not repeat his victory this year.

He was defeated here yesterday in the second round by Theodore Drewes of St. Louis, Missouri Valley champion and winner of the municipal laurels in his home city. The match went five sets. Holman took the first two. Drewes changed his tactics in the third from a chop to a smash-stroke and won the next three sets and the match. The scores were, 2—6, 3—6, 9—7, 6—4, 7—5.

Holman, who is only 17 years old, furnished his older opponent with plenty of competition and all but won the match. Facing defeat, 5—3, Holman made the score five games all by out-speeding the Missouri boy. Drewes then went back to smashing and took the next two games and the match.

Charles Merkle won from Ray Sloman, New York, by default. Each had two sets to his credit when Sloman was forced to retire. They were tied 3—3 in games, and Merkle was leading 40—15 in the seventh when the New York man stopped.

R. Hofkins, Philadelphia, defeated Herbert Forster, South Bend, Ind., three sets in four. Forster took the second set after losing the first and put up a hard battle in the third before he lost, 8—6. The Philadelphian won the fourth match and game, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Louis Schaefer, Buffalo, eliminated J. D. Davis, Boston, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4. Schaefer was easily the better of the two, but took too much for granted in the second set, and lost it after winning the first in comparatively easy fashion. Schaefer regained his stride in the third set, and met no difficulty the rest of the way. Each of the four winners qualified for the semifinals today.

In the doubles, St. Louis won two matches. The Mound City pair, Drewes and Huereman, first eliminated South Bend, Ind., represented by Joseph Woodward and Robert Vermand, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2. New Bedford, represented by Converse and Allen, had made its way to the semifinals through one bye and two defaults. St. Louis then proceeded to defeat the Massachusetts pair in the first semifinal 6—0, 6—2, 6—3. Detroit meets San Francisco today in the second semifinal, and St. Louis plays the winner for the championship.

Detroit survived the eliminations by defeating Buffalo after five hard sets. E. J. McCall and Zemon, the Detroit pair, defeated Louis Schaefer and Max Bookbinder in the first set, 7—5. The Buffalo men proceeded to annex the next two sets by the same score, 7—5. Detroit retorted by winning the fourth set, 6—3, and the fifth, and the match, 6—3. San Francisco defeated Chicago in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4. Ragan and Holman, the Pacific coast pair, outclassed Lejek and Brown, who represented the Illinois Metropolis.

ROQUE TOURNEY CLOSES TODAY

Swanson and Wilson Play for Coveted Diamond Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Interest shown during the early games of the diamond medal division in the national roque tournament being held here increased with concluding matches today to determine the winner of the coveted trophy. The two chief contenders for the championship, G. E. Swanson of Lincoln Park and W. W. Wilson of Washington Park, who were practically tied at the end of Thursday's play, maintained their relative position yesterday. Wilson, who was trailing Swanson by 12 points before yesterday's play, is now leading with a total of four more arches. The outcome of the match between these two leaders Friday did much to allow Wilson to go into the lead. He defeated Swanson, 32 to 6, in an easily won contest.

Rain kept the first, second, and third divisions from running off any of yesterday's scheduled matches, which will be played before the tournament closes at noon today. In the games for the Gates-Underhill medal, E. A. Fake of Lincoln Park holds a commanding lead over R. A. Loveland of Washington Park, the challenger. Fake won the first three of the seven scheduled games, and was steadily forging ahead to a fourth victory when rain stopped the play. The scores of the three games were 32 to 7, 32 to 6, and 32 to 8. A fourth victory will retain the medal for Fake. The summary:

Championship Division

G. E. Swanson, Lincoln Park, defeated A. P. Goodhue, Washington Park, 32 to 22.

G. E. Swanson defeated W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32 to 15.

W. W. Wilson, Washington Park, defeated Swanson, 32 to 6.

W. W. Wilson defeated F. H. Selden, Kansas City, 32 to 15.

F. H. Selden defeated W. H. Hoagland, 32 to 7.

G. E. Swanson defeated F. H. Selden, 32 to 4.

W. H. Hoagland defeated G. E. Goodhue, 32 to 18.

W. W. Wilson defeated W. H. Hoagland, 32 to 7.

Gates-Underhill Medal Play

E. A. Fake, Lincoln Park, defeated R. A. Loveland, Washington Park, 32 to 7.

E. A. Fake defeated R. A. Loveland, 32 to 6.

E. A. Fake defeated R. A. Loveland, 32 to 8.

HAGEN TEAM IS VICTOR

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9—W. C. Hagen, British open champion, and J. H. Kirkwood, Australian wizard, lost to Gillespie of New York and Pat Doyle, professional at Hotel Champlain, in an exhibition match on the hotel links yesterday, 2 and 1. Gillespie turned in the best card with a 73. Doyle held 76, Hagen 76 and Kirkwood 75. Paris 72.

RUTH MAKES TWO MORE HOME RUNS

Speaker and Company, However, Outhit Yankees

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	61	47	.565
Detroit	59	47	.557
Washington	58	49	.542
St. Louis	55	51	.519
Chicago	50	54	.481
Cleveland	51	56	.477
Philadelphia	46	61	.430
Boston	45	60	.429

RESULTS FRIDAY

Detroit 14, Boston 5.
Cleveland 10, New York 8.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 5.
Washington vs. Chicago (rain).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago (two games).

RUTH'S HOME RUNS OF NO AVAIL

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9—A 10 to 8 verdict was won by Cleveland against New York, here, yesterday, in a hard-hitting contest, featured by Ruth's thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth home runs of the season. It was not Ruth's fault that the champions did not win as in addition to his two home runs he made a triple and got two bases on balls in five times at bat. Speaker was close behind Ruth for hitting honors with three doubles and two singles in five times up. Myatt, Jameison and Schang also hit home runs, and Myatt also hit a double and single. Messenger, Cleveland's new recruit pitcher from Saginaw held the Yankees to three hits up to the sixth inning when the Yankee bats got busy. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	10	15	2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	8	10	3

Batteries—Messenger, Metevier, Shaute and Myatt; Bush, Shawkey and Schang. Winning pitcher — Shaute. Losing pitcher — Shawkey. Umpires — Holmes and Evans. Time—2h.

ATHLETICS HIT FIVE PITCHERS

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9—Five St. Louis pitchers were unable to stop a stampede of hits by Philadelphia, here, yesterday, and the Athletics won the third straight victory from the Browns, 9 to 5. Every man on the winning team made at least one hit. Four double plays were made, two by each team. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	9	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	12	1

Batteries—Heimach and Perkins; Wingard, Grant, Kolp, Davis, Pruett and Severeid. Losing pitcher — Wingard. Umpires—Hildebrand, Connolly and Dinneen. Time—1h. 44m.

TIGERS GAIN ON YANKEES

DETROIT, Aug. 9—The Detroit Tigers knocked Ehmke, Boston's star pitcher, out of the box in the first inning here, yesterday, and hit two other pitchers for a 14-to-5 victory against the Red Sox. Hellmann's two doubles and a single, Cobb's double and two singles and Rigney's home run helped the Tigers trounce the Red Sox for the second time in the series. Harris and Boone, the Sox heavy hitters, made six hits between them, Harris making a double, triple and two singles in four times at bat. The Tigers are now only a game behind the Yankees again, as New York lost at Cleveland. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	5	4	0	0	0	2	1	2	x	14	16	0
Boston	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5	10	3

Batteries—Collins, Johnson and Bassler, Woodall; Ehmke, Fuhr, Ross and O'Neill, Heving. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Ehmke. Umpires—Nallin, Moriarty and Rowland. Time—2h. 14m.

MISS BAYARD WINS STATE TITLE

Defeats Miss MacDonald in Singles—Doubles Today

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 9—Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., won the women's New York state tennis championship at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club here yesterday, playing her most impressive tennis of the season in defeating Miss Mayme MacDonald, United States clay-court titleholder, 8—6, 6—3.

There was greater depth, pace and accuracy to the winner's drives than in any previous match of the tournament, and they combined to keep Miss MacDonald on the defensive after the early stages of the opening set.

There was no loss of speed or control on Miss MacDonald's part. She covered court as swiftly as usual and employed her favorite chop with customary skill, placing well when she had time to set herself for a return. But after 6-all had been reached in the first set the pace proved too much for her. In the twelfth game of the set Miss MacDonald led, 6—5 and 30-all, only to be checked by Miss Bayard's increasing speed. She never had another chance to assume the lead.

Mrs. Edward Raymond and Miss MacDonald later in the day reached the title round in doubles as a result of their victory over Mrs. C. V. Hitchins, champion of Mexico, and Mrs. Samuel Waring of New York. The scores were 6—1, 6—4. They will meet Miss Martha Bayard and Miss Katherine Gardner in the championship match today.

Irish Horse Show Attracts 58,966

DUBLIN, Aug. 9—The Royal Dublin Society's horse show, which was linked with the Tailteann festival, came to a close last night after breaking all records for attendance, with a total for the four days of 58,966.

The chief events of the Tailteann Festival yesterday were musical and literary. The winners for poetry, drama and novels were mostly new writers, and the high literary quality of their efforts won the praise of the judges. Compton Mackenzie, judge of the novels, said the writers seemed inspired with enthusiasm, writing more for their country than themselves.

Something similar was said by John McCormack, who judged the vocal solo competition. The famous tenor sat about nine hours listening to the competitors and eventually awarded the prize to Violet Pearson, a Dublin girl. Mr. McCormack said he was interested in the excellence of the songs selected, as compared with 20 years ago, while the execution showed a remarkable musical advance.

CITY CHAMPION ELIMINATED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Winner and runners up of the 1923 tournament were eliminated from the men's city golf championship of Chicago when Joseph Finn of Jackson Park Golf Club, the defending champion, and William Wallace, runner-up last year, were defeated in the semifinal round. Finn was forced to bow to William Fitzgerald of Palos Park Golf Club, Cook County open champion, 2 and 1, after having been 2 up at the end of the first 18 holes. Jack Henry of Jackson Park proved to be more adept on the drenched course and won from Wallace, 4 and 3, after gaining a 2 up lead in the morning. In the Finn-Fitzgerald match they reached the turn with Finn 2 up, but the second 18 found them all square on the twenty-seventh. Fitzgerald then forged ahead and won on the thirty-fourth green, Fitzgerald shot a 73 when Finn negotiated the course in 70 on the first 18, while Fitzgerald went out in 34 and Finn took 37 on the first half of the second round.

SNODGRASS TO PLAY H. KINSEY

Meet Today in Final Round of the Meadow Club Tennis Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—In the semifinal round of the singles at the invitation tennis tournament of the Meadow Club, Southampton, yesterday afternoon it was H. B. Snodgrass of Los Angeles, who played the best tennis of all four contenders. In his match against R. C. Kinsey he showed the most consistent play exhibited by him since his appearances last summer.

For a brief period in the first set he weakened in control, especially in keeping his shots within the bounds of the court, and this gave Kinsey four games for the set, but his attacking shots were always working to break the chop strokes of the San Francisan, and in every set he outscored Kinsey on his sharply cut volleys and crosscourts drives low over the net for placements.

The score was 4—6, 6—1, 6—4. The other semifinal of the singles, played late in the afternoon, was a long-drawn-out affair between H. O. Kinsey and B. I. C. Norton, which ran to three sets of rather uninteresting back court play before Kinsey won 6—4, 8—10, 6—2. If the Californian had worked a little harder he could have taken the match in straight sets, but he played the most careless tennis he has shown this year, and allowed Norton to overtake him when leading at 5—4 in the second, by careless stroking from extreme back court.

Norton was flashing at the start, running four games in a row before Kinsey scored, but the Californian ran off with the next six by wide margins. The second set saw Norton again leading, only to be passed by Kinsey at 5—4, but both appeared tired and finally Kinsey's errors gave Norton the set, 10—8. The final set was also slow, as Norton could not cover court with any steadiness, but the match finally ended when Kinsey's service gave him the eighth game.

The Australian pair had little trouble in winning their semifinal match in the doubles from Snodgrass and W. K. Wesbrook, 8—6, 6—3, as the latter weakened badly after a promising start in which the Californian pair led at 3-1. Brookes was a tower of strength for the winners. He took his stand at the net and by careful position play made the attempts of the Californians to pass him or lob over him without effect.

Snodgrass won his match with Kinsey by volley work with a plentiful use of sharply cut cross-court shots that caught Kinsey out of position. When he could control his shots, he ran away from him by wide margins, but errors would occasionally permit the chop-stroke player to gain.

In the first set Snodgrass led at 2—0, but Kinsey passed him at 3—2, and ran out the set on Snodgrass' errors. In the second, however, Snodgrass tightened on control and took the set easily. But the final set was even more overwhelming in favor of the Los Angeles player. At first he led throughout and at 5—2 was four times at match point. But first he made a double fault and dropped the next three chances by errors. Then two more errors gave Kinsey the game. Again, two games later, match was lost on another double, but his next chance ended in a net by Kinsey; giving Snodgrass the set and match.

Robert Kinsey and Howard Kinsey, for the third year in succession, reached the finals in the doubles, yesterday, when they defeated L. N. White and L. A. Thalheimer, intercollegiate champions, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

The Texas collegians were at the top of their game for the greater part of the contest, and not until the end of the second set were the winners for the past two years able to overcome the brilliant work of their younger opponents. Curiously, it was White who weakened first, his famous service being broken through several times, the first at a critical moment in the second set and twice in the final set. His speed was also slowed up considerably at the end of the match.

It was a service battle from the start, with the Texans somewhat better than the San Francisco brothers. Not until the eighth game was there any break, though White was carried to deuce several times in the seventh. Then Robert Kinsey dropped his service game and the set went to White and Thalheimer, 6—3. The second set was similar except that it was the brothers who broke through on White, also to win in the ninth.

Thalheimer took his game at the start of the third set, but the rest of the games went to the Kinseys, with Thalheimer bringing his score to deuce before losing his second service game.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baltimore	78	31	.716
Toronto	69	44	.611
Newark	58	54	.518
Rochester	58	58	.500
Syracuse	53	58	.477
Buffalo	51	62	.451
Reading	43	63	.406
Jersey City	36	76	.321

RESULTS FRIDAY

Syracuse 9, Jersey City 5.
Newark 8, Rochester 7 (10 innings).
Reading 2, Buffalo 1.
Baltimore 19, Toronto 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	66	43	.606
Indianapolis	61	45	.575
Louisville	59	50	.541
Toledo	52	58	.473
Kansas City	51	57	.472
Columbus	50	60	.455
Minneapolis	49	62	.441
Milwaukee	47	60	.439

RESULTS FRIDAY

Indianapolis 7, Kansas City 2.
Louisville 5, Milwaukee 4 (11 innings).
St. Paul vs. Toledo (rain).
Minneapolis 3, Columbus 0.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	74	38	.664
Atlanta	64	46	.582
N. Orleans	66	51	.564
Nashville	61	62	.496
Mobile	54	58	.482
Chattanooga	48	66	.421
Birmingham	46	64	.418
Little Rock	38	77	.330

RESULTS FRIDAY

Memphis 4, Atlanta 1.
Birmingham 4, Chattanooga 3.
Nashville 6, Mobile 2.
New Orleans 8, Little Rock 4.

GIRLS' CHICAGO RIVER SWIM

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9—Thirty-six entrants were ready to compete this afternoon in the fourth annual Chicago river swim for girls, including some nationally known stars. The race, which closely follows the route of the men's swim, is shortened and will be approximately two miles. Listed among the entries are Miss Minnie De Vry and Miss Elsie De Vry, both of the Illinois A. C., who finished second and fourth last year.

MRS. HURD QUALIFIES

POINT JUDITH, R. I., Aug. 9—Mrs. D. C. Hurd of Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Ronald Barlow, another Philadelphian, 6 and 5, in the final of the Point Judith Country Club invitation golf tournament today. Mrs. Hurd was in complete command of the situation throughout the match, but Mrs. Barlow was noticeably off her usual game.

Music of the World—Theatrical News

Reviving Beethoven's Songs

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Aug. 7

BEETHOVEN'S songs, until Frederic Freemantel, the tenor, took them up last winter and began presenting programs of them in recital, may fairly be described as an untraversed realm. Even now, after he has made their existence known and has proved their practicability for concert use, he seems to be left more or less alone with his discovery. The current of artistic exploration and colonization shows little tendency to set toward the domain he has opened.

Beethoven, as composer, was great in every department but that of the voice. This is the ordinary view. This is the opinion to which authentic print and talk generally assent. And when professors, mastersingers and apprentices on all sides say so, who will be rash enough to dispute?

Mr. Freemantel talked with me one day lately on the subject. He by no means found me ready and willing to accept notions that upset academic convention. Before he began I gave him warning that it would be of no use for him to try to make me admit that Beethoven, writer of songs, can compare, in point of technical power, with Beethoven, writer of orchestral works; or to get me to hold "Adelaide" in the same regard that I do the fifth symphony.

Biographical Message

But as we proceeded, things took on for me an unexpected light. Mr. Freemantel, I found, is not interested particularly in Beethoven, the technician. His study is of Beethoven, the man. As for the matter of the songs, his contention seems to be that the standpoint from which they are usually considered is too much that of their usefulness for showing off the singer's powers, and not enough that of their value in revealing the composer's intimate thought. In other words, he wishes to remind the public of the biographical message of the songs. He desires to put into our possession a small mantel portrait, to supplement the heroic picture which pianists offer us through the sonatas, conductors through the symphonies and overtures, and chamber music performers through the string quartets.

As Mr. Freemantel expressed it: "The works in large forms are built around noble musical ideas; but do they not contain evidence of a vast amount of labor which was merely of the head? Now the songs strike me as having fine central melodic sentiment, unburdened with elaboration of an obviously intellectual sort. I am convinced, then, that they give us another and a sweeter, fairer and more sensitive man than the Beethoven of the bigger expressions."

Spoke From the Heart

Certain discrepancies in feature, Mr. Freemantel noted between his Beethoven and that of tradition. "Most of what has been told us," he observed, "comes from instrumentalists and theorists. But Beethoven was not so much a composer of strictly instrumental trend as might be supposed. To indicate what I mean, take a remark of his own: 'Good singing was my guide; I strove to write as flowingly as possible.' For further insight into the man, there are the song texts. He was careful to select poems, the thought of which he could make his own. And invariably, the matter of the songs is simple, pure and quaint. I do not think he meant the songs to be regarded as remarkable accomplishments structurally. In the midst of great efforts, he turned occasionally to small things. By means of the words of the songs, he spoke what was in his heart."

All the vocal compositions of Beethoven are material of study with Mr. Freemantel—the finale of the ninth symphony and the mass, no less than the songs. He pointed out to me as groundless the objection that certain of the choral movements are written too high for the singers, explaining that pitch was much lower 100 years ago than it is today.

The Handel and Haydn Society

An historic detail that has engaged the artist's attention is the legend concerning Beethoven and the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. Mr. Freemantel provided me with a complete critical apparatus, in three pages of manuscript, of references to books and sources, which would do well for reproduction in a magazine, though hardly for a daily newspaper. He quotes first, the official history of the Handel and Haydn Society, published in Boston 30 years ago, about Beethoven being commissioned by the institution in the year 1823 to write an oratorio. Not to go into the discussion, I will simply tell how Mr. Freemantel sums affairs up. He shows that Beethoven was engaged by the Society of the Friends of Music in Vienna to write the very oratorio in question long before 1823, though he did not get it done, and concludes:

"Is it reasonable to suppose that under the conditions Beethoven would accept any commission from Boston, if, after being paid by the Viennese Society, he was still keeping them waiting for their oratorio? It's one thing to ask a man to do a thing, and another thing to commission him. Was Beethoven commissioned by Boston? I cannot find actual proof of this. And yet, there is so much confusion of dates in all Beethoven history, that very little positive authenticity is to be found anywhere."



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FREDERIC FREEMANTEL

Made in England

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, July 15

IN HIS delightful essay, "The Errors of History," Anatole France relates the adventures which befell Sir Walter Raleigh when, shut up in the Tower of London, that statesman was writing his "History of the World." Watching a brawl from his prison window, he followed the various incidents with the keenest attention. The next day, in comparing notes with a friend who had also witnessed the quarrel, and even taken an active part in it, he was contradicted by him on every point. Reflecting then on the difficulty of knowing the truth about distant events when he could be mistaken about what took place under his eyes, he threw the manuscript of his history into the fire. The essayist goes on to remark dryly that this difficulty of knowing the truth about recent events has struck all historians, and not all of them have burnt their writings.

The writers of histories of art are to some extent better off than their brethren who hover uncomfortably between the Scylla of statistical facts and the Charybdis of imaginative fiction. Lord Haldane claims that in the end we are compelled to accept standards of value—value in quality—just as we accept those employed in our judgments of quantity. We really do know that Shelley was a better poet than Martin Tupper and that Wagner was a finer composer than Meyerbeer. "We know broad differences in value there as certainly as we know the differences between light and darkness."

Dr. Walker's History

So far as these broad differences are concerned, musical historians can, and do, repeat each other, even more frequently than history itself, but knowing the truth about recent and contemporary music is a less easy process. The past, said someone the other day, is a strange and inaccessible country. In a historical sense, the present is even more formidable. Difficult as it is, for example, to know how Mozart sounded to his contemporaries, it is easier than to guess what our descendants will hear in Stravinsky and Schönberg. For this reason one turned with interest to the new edition of Dr. Ernest Walker's admirable "History of Music in England" (London: Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford. 10s. 6d.; New York: American Branch, $3.50) to which has been added an appendix dealing with the course of English music during the last 16 years. Only composers are mentioned who have reached the age of discretion—the younger men would, perhaps, say indiscretion—which Dr. Walker fixes at 40.

Mr. Philip Guedalla, who has, metaphorically speaking, dusted the jackets of so many grave historians, once remarked that Wilde complained of a certain popular novelist for writing at the top of his voice, but that a modern historian, when he is really detached, writes like someone talking in the next room. This, of course, is one of the difficulties in writing about living composers. It is so much easier to say what you really think of them when they are not on the premises.

Rôle of Candid Friend

In his appendix Dr. Walker drops to a large extent the rôle of historian for that of the candid friend and critic. But he records that a strongly marked and most welcome interest has been recently aroused in the men of our great past, very noticeably in those of the sixteenth century, and that the results of such interest have spread far and wide, and also deep. He feels that this movement has its shallow side. Of the flight from the "sentimental" he writes: "Here, as elsewhere, to satisfy the needs of a war-worn society, composers have arisen to whom 'emotion is out of date and intellect a bore': and they have had abundant following. But, after all, this is mere passing froth: the younger composers who are making our history know quite as well as their elders that all music that counts has to take itself seriously and see itself steadily and whole, and that it is as futile to deny the past as to set bounds to the future, however much in both directions we have to discriminate."

Some readers who are watching the fracas of modern music will want to contradict the historian when he diagnoses the flight from the self-consciousness and emotionalism of the nineteenth century as mere passing froth. To them it seems a particularly healthy reaction. And with so many awful examples of "seriousness" bequeathed to them by Victorian composers the Georgians have plenty of justification for taking to their heels in the opposite direction. As another author has put it: "While the Romantic dreaded not being taken seriously enough, a certain ultramodern school today dreads nothing so much as being taken seriously at all."

Individual Composers

If space allowed, one would like to quote wholesale from Dr. Walker's shrewd criticisms of individual composers. Only an example or two can be given. He finds Delius "a curiously isolated figure . . . his music is personal in a special sense, both in conception and technique; it often sounds, it is hardly paradoxical to say, like the work more of an amateur of great genius than of a professional musician." Of Gustav Holst he writes: "when the first freshness of the curious beauty of such things as the four religious songs for voice and violin has passed off, some of us may perhaps feel as if we had been shut up in a small room and asked to part with a large share of our musical birthright . . ."

In John Ireland he sees "a very strongly marked individuality, contemptuous of all mere airs and graces, and inclining more to the bitter than the sweet; the music can, when required, be mystical or massively tender, or, after a fashion, playful and brilliant; but anyhow it is reticent and never gives itself away. No modern English music is more finely personal; but however much its at times somewhat difficult moods may clarify on intimate acquaintance, we cannot help frequently feeling a sense, so to speak, of conflict."

Some of the subjects of these exceedingly interesting critical notes may feel inclined to cry with George Canning: "Save, save, oh save me from the candid friend," but from the extracts just given it will be seen that Dr. Walker has avoided the temptation to which so many critics succumb, of writing as if they were talking about the weather.

Putting Variety Into Concerts

By FELIX BOROWSKI

IT IS strange that so little originality has characterized the business of concert-giving in the course of the centuries since public music-making was offered to the world. The serried rows of tired-looking listeners which stretch from the stage to the back of our modern concert-halls when recitals are in progress, stretched also before the performers or the singers who disported themselves on the stages of the lamp-lit and stuffy temples of art two centuries ago. There must, indeed, have been rather more excitement in concert-going in the eighteenth century than there is today; for audiences were less indifferent then and often a house divided against itself, in regard to the claims of favorite singer, would settle the matter with the sword.

Even in that era of dirt and discomfort, known to romantic people of the present as the "good old days," the public could not always reconcile itself to the badly ventilated and often the dingy places in which concerts were offered to the town. The entertainments that now are presented in the summer to music-loving people at Ravinia Park in Chicago; at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, or in the Stadium at New York, were anticipated in the concerts held at Ranelagh Gardens or at Vauxhall, London, nearly two centuries ago.

Renelagh was a gracious dispensation to those—and they included most people—who wanted something different. The concerts were given in the great rotunda, the orchestra having been placed on an erection in the middle of the hall. If you wearied with the music it was possible to take a boat and row upon the canal which wound its way through the verdure in the park. Boxes were placed around the rotunda and in them listeners were served with refreshments. There can be no doubt that Ranelagh was greatly enjoyed. "You cannot conceive," said Mrs. Elison in Fielding's novel "Amelia," what a sweet, elegant, delicious place it is. Paradise itself can hardly be equal to it." New York did not fail to profit by the delights of the London pleasure gardens. There were Ranelaghs and Vauxhalls in the town and concerts vied with fireworks and balls in catering to the enjoyment of the crowd.

It would be interesting to learn the name of the genius who first devised the concert which permitted the cramped and stiffened listener to escape from the seat in which he had been confined and to hearken to the music while he walked about. Perhaps it was Philippe Musard, who first offered promenade concerts to the Parisians in the Salle Valentino of the French capital. Musard began these entertainments in 1833, and it was at one of them that the cornet-à-pistons was played for the first time. It would seem that the combination of music and promenading made its appeal to the multitudes, for having accomplished success with it in Paris, Musard betook himself to London in 1838 and gave his programs at the Lyceum Theater, those music-makings having been advertised as "Concerts à la Musard."

Louis Antoine Jullien

In the matter of originality, as also of promenade concertizing, a greater impresario than Musard was destined to set up a landmark in the history of that particular branch of art. In the year that Musard instituted his promenade concerts in Paris, another French musician cast a large burden of financial trouble upon the bankruptcy court. Louis Antoine Jullien, who had been a failure as a student at the Paris Conservatoire—for he had invariably insisted upon offering dance music to dignified and bewhiskered professors who had demanded counterpoint—had set up as a conductor of polkas and galops and waltzes, which were as dear to the public of a century ago as the fox-trot is to ours. This occupation would not have been so commercially disastrous if Jullien had not combined with it the business of running a musical journal. As it was bills for paper and other bills for printing, rent and various other items remained unpaid and having suffered grave embarrassment at the hands and lips of his creditors Jullien shook the dust of Paris off his shoes and made for London.

Perhaps on his journey across the English Channel, the composer of dance music suffered a sea-change. Having been no one in particular in Paris, he soon became a somebody in London. Possibly it was Musard who gave Jullien the germ of the idea which, in his promenade concerts in the British capital, the latter turned into fame and, for a time at least, many riches. He organized an orchestra of 100 players and, apparently perceiving that the public liked bunkum as much as it liked music, gave it liberally of both. Much contempt has been poured by earnest historians upon Jullien's spectacular achievements in the concert halls, but it should be set down to his credit that he was a pioneer in giving the symphonic works of Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn and other great masters to multitudes of people who otherwise never would have heard their strains.

An Artistic Humbug

Jullien clearly was one of the first—if not the first—of the prima donna conductors. A humbug, to be sure, but an artistic humbug. He invariably conducted the music of Beethoven wearing white kid gloves and with a specially jeweled baton. His gesticulations were in the most literal sense of the word immense. Like some of the temperamental Italian bandmasters, the Frenchman would swoop down upon a performer and, as it were, whipping that musician's solo out of him with his baton, present it to the audience. As there were always numerous solo passages of importance, this convulsive method of direction was exhausting, and Jullien's collapse into the gilded armchair placed ready for him was worth the price of admission alone.

When this interesting concert-giver arrived in New York to give performances at Castle Garden—the date was 1853—his methods electrified the reviewers.

It has already been said that Jullien with his Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Mozart festivals did much to lead the people to understand and like the better music, but it was not with such compositions that he drew the mob. His specialty was the quadrille. Jullien had begun to be known as a composer of quadrilles even in the earlier days of his insolvency in Paris. In London and New York he turned them into gold. His, however, were not ordinary quadrilles. Not only did he present them with a vast orchestra, but Jullien provided choruses, cannons, fireworks and other accessories.

"The Fireman's Quadrille" was one of his masterpieces. There were tonal delineations of the beginning of a conflagration, of the fire alarm, the scrambling of the firemen to their carts, the race to the flames, the roar of the furnace as the intrepid fighters mounted their ladders and battled one element with another.

Alas, poor Jullien! His apotheosis over, nothing remained but the inevitable reaction. It was time to return to serious music; time to reform; time to listen to art with earnest appreciation. And we have been earnest ever since. But is would be pleasant to diversify the business occasionally. Mr. Vladimir de Pachmann has been of assistance, but only on a small scale. What is needed is another Jullien.

The Singing of Meyerbeer

I

By HERMAN KLEIN

FOR a long while it has been the fashionable thing for musicians to declare that the operas of Meyerbeer are "out of fashion"; that they are vieux jeu and no longer representative of the art of the lyric stage. Well, thereby hangs a tale.

Briefly, it is a matter of history that when the sun of Wagner began to rise above the horizon several other luminaries of the operatic sphere, hitherto favorites of the first order, speedily underwent an eclipse that in some cases only preceded complete and permanent obscuration. The process naturally took longer in some countries than in others. Germany and Austria led the way with a kind of partial "boycott" that extended, at some opera houses, to composers like Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Halévy, Auber, and Ambroise Thomas ("Mignon" excepted): and even for a time to the masterpieces of Mozart, Gluck, and Beethoven. Side by side with Wagner certain works of Weber, Verdi, Gounod, Bizet, Nicolai, Flotow, Marschner and, later on Strauss and Puccini, were alone tolerated. Since the war there has been something of a reaction, but among the operas which have never regained their former prestige are those of Meyerbeer.

The attitude of France in this regard is of peculiar interest, because it was for the Paris Opéra that the chefs-d'œuvre of Meyerbeer were written; and it is there that the Meyerbeer tradition has been most sedulously preserved; it is there that the liking for his music still lingers most tenaciously. In England, as in Russia and Italy, it is practically extinct. But who knows? There may arise, on some not too distant day, a powerful leader who will do for Meyerbeer at his best what Richard Strauss did a few years ago for Mozart.

Meyerbeer a Great Master

The question is to what extent the opera singers of today, including those of French origin and training, have lost touch with the true Meyerbeer tradition. And even if they have not "mislaid" the tradition, would they be capable of executing some of the lofty and strenuous tasks which the mere music imposes upon them? Let us consider for a moment what this implies.

Meyerbeer was a great master of his art. Original, ambitious, and prolific beyond most of his contemporaries, he provided between 1831 and 1865 at intervals of from five to 13 years, six of the finest and most elaborate works in the whole repertory of opera, namely, "Robert le Diable" (1831), "Les Huguenots" (1836), "Le Prophète" (1849), "L'Etoile du Nord" (1854), "Le Pardon de Ploermel," better known as "Dinorah" (1859), and "L'Africaine" (1865). Of these the fourth and fifth were written for the Opéra-Comique and the remainder for the Académie Nationale de Musique; while the libretto in each case, except that of "Dinorah," was by Scribe.

"Robert le Diable," planned upon the heroic scale, was justly regarded in the light of a revelation; that is to say, it was unlike any other opera that had preceded it, a complete departure from the style of Weber on the one hand, of the Italians on the other; in short, a wholly novel and original work. Felix Clement justly appraised "Robert" as the opera which, together with its successor, "Les Huguenots," constitutes "le principal titre de gloire du grand compositeur."

New Era in Operatic Art

But, more than all else, "Robert le Diable" inaugurated a new era in the art of the opera-singer, or, rather, a fresh development of certain characteristic qualities peculiar to the French school of grand opera, which had been gradually working out on various lines through the works of Spontini, Cherubini, Méhul, and, in some degree, of Halévy. This new school comprised varieties of style wherein declamation was no longer restricted to the noble lines of Gluck or melody to the symmetrical forms of Mozart. Meyerbeer's vocal writing had a strange freedom, an unwonted exuberance of treatment, an almost invariable appropriateness of expression, and, occasionally—coarse moments notwithstanding—an irresistible glamor of beauty, charm and elegance.

It was, as a rule, difficult music to sing; exacting not merely in the Rossinian sense of roulades and coloratura, but in its demand for broad, sweeping phrases, sustained power, and a tessitura trying to every range of voice in turn. It spared no one, from the highest soprano down to the profoundest bass. Like much of Mozart's operatic music, it was written for exceptional voices and exceptional singers, and at a period when it is scarcely necessary to add that both were forthcoming.

Again, apart from its individual character, it was wonderfully effective. Fetis points out (Biogr. Univ. des Musiciens, vol. VI) that Meyerbeer was one of the most gifted accompanists of his time. For him the resources and devices of the vocal art had no more secrets than had the modern orchestra for Berlioz. He was living in the golden age of the tenore robusto, of the fine fleur of those great romantic tenors with the magnificent organ and the easy high C or ut de poitrine, who could rouse French audiences to veritable ecstasy and delight. But in doing so did he not also compose music for all time—provided there were interpreters capable of doing it justice? It is this important question which I propose to deal with in another article.

Please Page Mr. Briareus

By FULLERTON WALDO

THESE many years Oscar Schwar has been to the Philadelphia Orchestra what Bernstein was to the New York Symphony: a "Jupiter tonans" of invariable certitude and promptitude with the kettle-drums. It makes a difference when as well as what a tympanist plays. In the country's oldest orchestra, the Pierian Sodality of Harvard, the drummers gave no small amount of concern to our leader, Charles L. Safford, today the erudite professor of music at Williams College. At one time Blair Fairchild, the composer, now resident in Paris, essayed to play the bass drum in this Harvard orchestra. He though a drummer had the right to be temperamental, and the poetic license he permitted his instrument was sometimes at variance with Safford's notion of the rhythm. But dynamically the drummer and the conductor were in complete accord, for Safford's slogan was: "We are here to get the largest possible amount of sound out of the smallest number of notes."

At a luncheon held during Edward Bok's campaign to raise $1,000,000 for the Philadelphia Orchestra, Oscar Schwar and his drums played a solo. It was called "Der Tausendkünstler"—the "Thousand-Artist" or "One-Man Orchestra." He used five drums, and was accompanied by 12 stringed and wood-wind instruments. It was a prodigious display of activity, as he sprang to deal a resounding clop in one direction and sprawled over the kettles toward another point of the compass in order to muffle the thunderous reverberations. Of course since there were five notes, one for each drum, he could play a melody resembling Debussy or the Scotch pentatonic scale. The effect was seismic.

I asked him if there was another kettle-drum concerto extant, and he said there was one in manuscript in Germany, but he had been unable at such long range to persuade the composer to send over the score.

"The Worried Drummer"

At a children's concert last season, under Leopold Stokowski's baton, Mr. Schwar played "The Worried Drummer," which he has just repeated with the Fairmount Park Symphony Orchestra outdoors under Victor Kolar's direction. This is another revelation of the fact that tympani collectively can make a tune. But in the synthesis there were other instruments of percussion as well as the drums. This "concerto grosso" grouped fifteen instruments, some of the melodic type such as the glockenspiel and the xylophone, others of outright rhythm, such as the cymbals, bass drum and triangle, and still other combining melodic potency with rhythmic impact—the kettledrums themselves.

It amused the children of a larger growth as well as the juvenile audience to witness the prehensile activity of the soloist, nimbly footing it and pouncing on his apparatus, seeming as many-handed as Briareus himself, among the various detonations at his command. Probably there were few present who failed to tell themselves that it must be lots of fun to raise such a thunderstorm, as a composite soloist with the greater group of the orchestra itself a powerful echo in the background. Serene, unperturbed, Mr. Schwar regulated his transports like Jove in the classic description of Olympian majesty that "rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm."

A Proud Virtuoso

There are certain instruments which to many people seem to offer but a meager reward for the effort of learning them. Among these instruments are the kettle-drums. But the skeptic should see Oscar Schwar's beaming, rubicund countenance over the taut membranes, as he screws the keys tighter—just like turning the faucets of a bathtub—to raise or lower the tone. Then it would be plain that the tympanist is as proud a virtuoso, with his head as high, as any of his fellows. The drummer knows that even the conductor, great personage that he is, is at the mercy of the "battery."

Stationed in the rear, the drummer is capable of releasing at any moment a barrage that can utterly ruin the most delicate pianissimo effect for the ensemble. It is best to speak softly to the tympanist and his big stick. He can raise a terrific din above even the tuba and the blatant trombones, roaring like a bull elephant when his reedy covert is invaded.

Notice how respectful are all conductors — Mengelberg, Stokowski, Gabrilowitsch, Stock, and the others—to the hand that wields the drumstick! For all the conductor can beat is the air, that gives back no sound, whereas the artist of the gleaming copper basins has a resilient anvil on which to pound so mightily as to overwhelm all opposition whatsoever. The conductor can afford to lord it over the strings, even his own adjutant the concertmaster: he need not fear to assert his will and enforce his tempi and his nuances amid the gentle flock of wood-wind: he may dominate the strepitant and challenging brasses themselves. But when it comes to the tympani, let him supplicate rather than lay down the law, and use polite and honeyed speech. For the destruction that a drummer run amuck can do, in a single measure that should be tacit, is too awful for adequate portrayal in cold print.

Four Tagore Plays Acted in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 29—In the ballroom of Lord Leverhulme's house at Hampstead, recently, the Union of East and West gave a performance of four of Rabindranath Tagore's short plays, "The Farewell," "Mother's Prayer," "The Deserted Mother" and "Suttee," followed by the fourth act of Kalidasa's "Sakuntala"—this last in a new version, prepared by Laurence Binyon.

It was somewhat difficult for a European audience to grasp the trend of those first four brief sketches, all dealing with episodes from ancient Hindoo legends. Nor did they reach the level of dramatic merit attained by Tagore's better-known plays, such as "Sacrifice," "Chitra" and "The Post Office"; but they were, nevertheless, sufficient to reveal again certain known qualities of his work—its twilight mysticism, hovering strangely between the earthly and the ethereal, its beauty of language, its Oriental command of vivid symbolic imagery, and a wistful, gently emotional melancholy, rather Celtic in kind, that pervades so much of his writing.

The intelligible interpretation of these legendary Indian heroes and demigods to an audience mainly European was a task of which the professional cast engaged acquitted themselves well. The players numbered several members of past or present Old. Vic. companies, including Florence Saunders, John Laurie, and Ray Litvin. The last-named improved upon anything that I have seen her do in the Waterloo Road house.

The most impressive performance, however, was that of Moyna Macgill. As Queen Gandhari in "Mother's Prayer" and afterward as Sakuntala she played with a regal authority and a distinction of bearing and speech that were admirable in themselves, and thoroughly consonant with the needs of epical drama, such as this. Miss Macgills' success, and some delicately finished work by Colette O'Neill in the last play, are pleasant recollections of an afternoon that well fulfilled its purpose. P. A.

Of Many Things

RADIO critics have not been long in developing prejudices after the manner of their brethren in other fields of reviewing. One has a fondness for retailing daily the slim fruits of logging stations on his "world's worst set." Another, a technician, slits hairs over the quality of modulation achieved by this station and that. A third has one obsessing aversion, a song called "By the Waters of Minnetonka."

❖ ❖ ❖

For Quiller-Couch's museum of jargon: cineplastics, biomechanical acting, unconscious projection, prolet-kino, objective-subjective unity.

❖ ❖ ❖

Berkeley's Bludgeon, published in East Las Vegas, N. M., announces: "The Tenth Cowboys' Reunion Is Ready to Come Undone." On the cover is a group labeled, "The Famous Cowboy Band with the Sunset Pants."

❖ ❖ ❖

One of the liveliest chapters in Stanislavsky's autobiography relate the conscientious efforts that were made to stage "Hamlet," according to Gordon Craig's scheme of using screens for background. One of the chief difficulties was to keep the accordion-like scenery from collapsing.

❖ ❖ ❖

Disappointing to look up A. A. Milne in the British Who's Who for 1924 and not find his favorite recreation listed. It's racing snails. Mme. Duclaux's recreations are reading, writing and talking. Ernest Young, B. Sc., F. R. G. S., likes to entertain children.

❖ ❖ ❖

Add ideal reviews: "The writer has been tempted by a large canvas and has filled it with a little picture." —Gordon Craig in The Mask for July.

Strindberg-Chekhov Playlets in Vienna

VIENNA, July 21 (Special Correspondence)—Max Reinhardt is never dull, and consequently his Theater in der Josefstadt draws good crowds. A fortnight ago, and A. A. Milne's "Mr. Pim Passes By," and O'Neill's "Anna Christie" appeared on successive nights. And this week finds Reinhardt at his indefatigable best.

He has provided an evening of three one-act plays. He confronts his audience first of all with a tragedy of morals. Then he pipes a play, well known to the Viennese, with a seasoning of humor. And then, with his last play, he springs his surprise. It is a comedy of comedies. The audience roars with laughter and goes home pleased with itself, and, incidentally, with Herr Reinhardt.

The plays are Strindberg's "Mother Love," Gogol's "The Card Player," and Chekhov's "The Marriage Contract." The four women in "Mother Love" are none of them particularly comprehensible. They are stridently Strindbergian; and, hence, they are unfairly treated, drawn out of shape. The Russian plays are rollicking, good-natural things; with thick, childish drollery. Well-acted, they were all successes.

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PRICES SHOW TENDENCY TO GO UP AGAIN

New High Points for Year Recorded by Various Stocks Today

Stock prices today showed a tendency to resume their upward movement on the New York Stock Exchange after several days of reaction resulting from heavy profit-taking sales. A steady demand for the rail, steel and a selected assortment of oil shares checked the initial selling and made closing prices irregularly higher.

Another flock of new 1924 highs was established during the brief session, some of the more prominent being Pullman, Foundation Company, Delaware & Hudson, and Canadian Pacific.

National Lead advanced nearly 5⅝ points, while gains of 1 to 3 points were recorded by U. S. Steel common, Gulf States Steel, the Pan-American issues, Phillips Petroleum, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, Allis Chalmers, International Harvester and Norfolk & Western.

Wilson & Co. preferred broke 4¼ points, and Great Western Sugar, 2.

The closing was firm. Sales approximated 400,000 shares.

Mixed price movements featured today's early bond trading, which was marked by the usual Saturday dullness.

U. S. Government issues continued to respond to the reduction of the New York re-discount rate, the fourth 4¼s establishing a record high price at 103, the first of the active Libertys to reach this objective which Government bond experts set for them some time ago. Treasury 4¼s held around 106.

A strong underlying demand for French obligations held the foreign list firm. Several railroad bonds, including Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s, and Louisville & Nashville 4s moved lower. Wilson convertible 6s lost more than a point.

IRREGULAR PRICE TREND IN WHEAT

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—With reports at hand indicating that no frost damage had yet occurred in Canada, and that the North Dakota crop was escaping any serious harm from black rust, the wheat market averaged lower in price today during the early dealings. The fact, however, that Aug. 10 is a danger date for frost in Canada tended to induce considerable buying and to rally the market from declines.

On the other hand, hedging sales here against newly harvested wheat were of liberal volume.

Opening prices, which ranged from ⅝c lower to ⅛c advance, September $1.28⅝@1.29 and December $1.32⅝@1.33⅛, were followed by light gains all around and then by numerous fluctuations, mostly below yesterday's finish.

Corn and oats were firmer owing to widespread stormy weather. After opening unchanged to ½c higher, December $1.05@1.05⅝, corn made a moderate general advance.

Oats started ¼@½c up, September 49⅞@50⅛c, and later continued to ascend.

Provisions were steady, in line with hog values.

MARKET OPINIONS

W. J. Wollman & Co., New York: All elements considered, we believe the market is developing along constructive lines. Rails, in our opinion, afford some attractive opportunities, provided due regard is paid to consolidation probabilities. Industrials may be somewhat slower in responding to changing conditions, but with abundance of money, an improved agricultural situation and prospects of largely increased buying power, to say nothing of the rise in confidence, we think judicious purchases of good stocks will result profitably.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The industrial list in the stock market has had a long-continued and sizable advance, and prices may have discounted, and in some cases more than discounted, the advantages of considerable fall activity in trade, especially when it is considered that high wages stand in the way of large earnings in the manufacturing field. The railroad stocks, however, have apparently not yet fully reaped the advantages in the price-list which the present outlook for the roads, with consolidations planned and under way, may give to them in the future.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The present rise has certainly not, as in 1923, been based on recovery of business. On the contrary, the market has advanced while business has receded. It might be logically contended that this is a discounting market. This, to be sure, is regarded as its normal function and may be true in this case, but we consider that the present level has discounted quite fully the extent of recovery likely to be seen next fall. At such a time as the present the market is apt to lose its sense of proportion. Activity at rising prices tends to take the place of basic value. We believe that this rather dangerous pass has been reached. Needless to say, the uninterrupted advance of the last three months has decidedly weakened the technical position. While our general tendency is to favor the constructive side, we think that speculative commitments should be limited until this condition has been corrected.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston. This is not the time to sell stocks, except those of a speculative nature whose current prices suggest the wisdom of taking profits. It is probable that new leaders will have to be found to start things moving again. We therefore urge caution in the matter of extending commitments.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We look forward to the time in the not distant future, when the majority of railroad stocks will be dividend payers. What will happen to the present issues, pending the time when the consolidations are completed, no man can accurately foretell, but it does seem as though there will be ample opportunity for the speculative imagination to have full play. It is possible that as a result we shall see very excited markets in railroad shares, with, of course, the danger always present of the whole thing being overdone.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: The present outlook is favorable both at home and abroad. More active and more profitable business will bring a demand for securities on an expanding scale. We believe that the risk involved in buying common stocks at this level is an intelligent one to assume.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Higher prices for farm products, improvement in the iron and steel industry and the apparent approach to an agreement at the conference in London all point to a better feeling in the market for securities.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Progress abroad, gratifying crop outlook in this country, and unprecedented credit conditions all bear out the logic of the foresighted buying which inaugurated the rise. But a point has been reached where digestion is in order, as well as rest. Later on, barring disaster, a fresh stimulus may be supplied, depending on the degree in which industry prospers. Regarding railroad stocks, it would appear that speculation has far from culminated. An era of consolidation, entailing real benefits to individual and collective systems and working wonders with the speculative imagination, has begun.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Last Aug. 8
Ajax Rub ..	9	9	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
Alaska Jun.	1	1	1	1	..
Allied C&D.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
Allis-Chal..	55⅝	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	55⅝
Am Can ...	124⅞	125⅜	124⅞	125⅜	124⅜
Am Can pf.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116
Am Chain A	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	22⅞
A&FP pt pd	114	114	113	113	114
A&FP fl pd	111	111	111	111	113
AmHide&L.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
Am Hide pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	59½
Am Ice pf..	81	81	81	81	..
Am Int Crp	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24½	24½
Am La F ..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
Am Linseed.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝
Am Loco ...	79	79½	79	79½	79
Am Metals.	45½	45½	45½	45½	45⅛
Am Radia..	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜	112⅞
Am Smelting	68⅝	69⅜	68⅝	69¼	68⅝
Am Steel ..	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅛
Am Sugar..	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43
Am Sug pf.	89	89	89	89	..
Am T & T.	125⅜	125½	125¼	125½	125
A W Wrks.	108	108	107	107	108
Am WW 7%	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
Am Woolen	73⅝	74⅜	73⅝	74⅜	73⅝
Am Writ pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
Anaconda..	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝
Armour pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	91
Asso Oil ..	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	..
Atchison ..	104⅜	104¼	104⅛	104¼	104
Atchison pf	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	..
Atl B & A	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
Atl Cst L..	133½	133½	133½	133½	133¼
Atl G&WI pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
Atl Refin..	84⅞	86	84⅞	85	84¾
Baldwin ..	119⅝	119⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118¾
Balt & Ohio	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
Barnsdall A	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	20
Beth Steel.	43½	43½	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
Booth Fish	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5⅜
Br Edison	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Br Man Tr.	25⅝	25⅝	24⅞	25	25⅝
Br Man pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69½	69⅞
Burns Br A	107	107	107	107	107
Butte & Sup	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Cal Pet ...	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22½
Cal&Hecla	17½	17½	17½	17½	..
Can Pac ...	152	153⅝	152	152½	152⅛
Cen Leath	14	14	14	14	14
Cen Leath pf	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	48
Cerro de P	45¾	46⅜	45¾	46⅛	45½
Chandler M	48	48	47½	47½	47¾
Ches&Ohio.	89¾	89¾	88¾	88¾	89½
Ches&O pf	106	106	106	106	106
Chi&Alt pf.	11	11	11	11	11
Chi & E Ill	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
Chi Gt W pf	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
Chi M&StP.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Chi M&SP pf	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	24⅝
Chi & NW .	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	61¼	62
Chi R I	33	33⅜	32¼	33⅛	33⅜
Chi R I 6%.	76	76	76	76	..
Chi R I 7%.	87	87	87	87	..
Chile Cop ..	32⅛	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	32
Chino Cop .	21	21	21	21	..
Col F&I ...	50½	51¾	50½	51½	50⅝
Colo South.	34½	34½	34½	34½	..
Com In Tr.	41	42	41	42	40½
Col Gas....	39½	40	39½	39½	39½
Com Sol A	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Com Sol B..	48½	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48½
Congoleum .	52	52	51½	51½	51½
Con Gas....	70¼	70½	70¼	70¼	70¼
Con Textile.	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
Cont Can ..	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
Corn Prod..	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32½	32
Cont Motors.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
Cosden Co..	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	27½
Crucible ...	53½	54⅛	53½	53⅜	53½
Cuba C pf..	61⅝	61⅞	61	61⅞	61¼
Cuyamel Fr.	54	54⅝	53¾	54½	54⅛
Dan Boone.	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Davison ...	53¼	54⅜	53¼	54⅜	52⅝
Del Lac&W.	138¾	140	138	140	139
Del & Hud .	126½	128⅜	126½	128⅜	125
Dome Mines	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Dupont	129	129	128½	129	128¼
Dupont Deb	90	90	90	90	..
Eaton Axle.	13	13	13	13	13
Elec Battery	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	57⅞
End Johnson.	61½	61½	61¼	61½	61¼
Erie	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32
Erie 1 pf...	40⅞	41⅛	40¼	40¼	41¼
Erie 2 pf...	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	40¼
Fairbanks..	28⅛	29¼	28⅛	28⅝	28⅞
Famous Ply.	81	82	81	82	81½
Fed M&S pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Fisk Rub.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	8⅛
Fisk Rub pf.	50	50	50	50	50½
Fleischman	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	69⅛
Foundation	78	79⅞	78	79⅞	77½
Freeport Tex	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
Gardner ...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Gen Bak...	116½	117	116	117	116
Gen Pet....	42	42¼	42	42¼	42½
Gen Elec ..	274½	277	273¾	273¾	275
Gen Motor.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
Gen Refrac.	34½	34½	34½	34½	33⅞
Glidden ...	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
Goodyear pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅞
Grt Nor pf.	65	65⅝	65	65	65¼
Grt West S	88½	88½	88	88	88
Grt W S pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Guantana ..	7	7	7	7	7
Gulf pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	67½
Gul Steel ..	72½	73	72½	73	71¼
Hartman ...	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	36½
Hayes Wheel	34	34	34	34	34
Houston Oil.	70	70	70	70	69½
Hupp Motor.	13	13	13	13	13
Ill Central ..	110	110	110	110	110½
Indiahoma ..	½	½	½	½	⅝
Ingersoll ...	250	250	250	250	..
Inspiration	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	26
Interboro RT	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Int Cement .	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	..
Int Harv ...	95	95½	95	95½	95
Int M Mar pf	36⅜	37⅜	36⅜	37¼	37
Int Nickel ..	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝
Int Paper ..	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	52½
Int Rys	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
Int Shoe pf .	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	111¼
Int Tel & Tel	73	73	73	73	73⅝
Invincible ..	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
Kan City So.	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	21
Kan C So pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	..
Kelly Spring.	15	15¼	15	15¼	15
Kennecott ..	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	46⅞
Kinney ...	74½	74½	74½	74½	75
Kresge D S..	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54
K D S pf ...	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	..
Lehigh Val..	51	51½	50⅞	51	51
Loft Inc ...	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Loose-W Bis.	62⅞	64⅛	62⅞	64¼	61¾
Louis & Nsh	98	98⅛	98	98⅛	98½
Mack Truck	94½	95	94½	95	94½
Mackay pf..	66½	66½	66½	66½	..
Magma Cop.	33¼	34	33¼	33⅞	32⅞
Man E Sup.	45⅜	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	43½
Man El mg	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	44⅛
Man Shirt..	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
Marland Oil	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	31¼
Math Alkali	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
Maxwell A.	50⅝	50⅝	50¼	50¼	50⅝
Maxwell B.	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	11⅝
May Dept S.	91½	91½	91½	91½	90½
McIntyre ...	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15¾
Mex Seabd.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20½
Miami Cop.	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23¼
Mid StatesO	1	1½	1	1½	1½
Mo K & T ..	14¾	15	14¾	15	14½
Mo K&T pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	43¾
Mo Pacific .	17¾	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	17⅝
Mo Pac pf .	47½	47⅜	47½	47⅜	48
Mont Pow .	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	65½
Mont Ward.	35¼	36½	35¼	35⅝	35
Moon Mot .	21½	21½	21½	21½	21¼
Mother Lode	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8
Nash Mot ..	109	109	109	109	108¾
Nat Biscuit.	61⅞	62¼	61⅞	62¼	61⅜
Na Dairy Pr	38	38⅜	38	38	38
Nat Enamel	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	20¾	21½
Nat Lead ..	155	161	155	161	154⅝
Niag F pf...	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28¼
NY Air Br .	41	41	41	41	41
NY Air Br A	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
NY Central	107¼	107⅜	107	107⅜	106⅞
NY C&StL .	113½	113½	112½	113	111½
NYC&StLpf	90½	90½	90⅜	90⅜	90⅛
NYNH&H .	26⅝	27	26⅝	26¾	26¾
NY Ont & W	20½	20½	20½	20½	20⅛
Nor & West	126	127¼	125⅞	126⅞	124⅞
North Am .	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝
North Pac..	64	64½	64	64½	63⅞
Okla Prod .	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Owens Bot .	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Pac Develop	¾	¾	¾	¾	..
Pac Oil	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
Pan-Am Pet	55½	56	55½	55⅝	55⅛
Pan-Am B .	54⅝	55⅞	54⅝	55	54⅝
Penn RR ..	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
Penn Seabd	2	2	2	2	2
Pere Marq .	65½	66½	65½	66⅝	66¼
Pere Mar pf	74	74	74	74	73⅞
Phil Co ...	49⅜	49⅜	49¼	49¼	50
Phila Read.	49¼	49⅜	49¼	49¼	50⅞
Phillips Pet	35⅜	35½	34⅝	35¼	34½
Phillips rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
Pierce-Ar .	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¾
Pierce-A pf	32	32¼	32	32¼	31⅜
Pierce Oil .	2¼	2¼	2	2	2
Pitts Coal .	57⅝	57⅝	57½	57½	58
Pitts-Util pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Pitts-U pf ct	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
Pitts&W Va	60	61½	60	60⅝	60
PittsWVa pf	101	101	101	101	101
Postum C .	55¼	55⅝	54⅝	55	54⅞
Pressed S pf	70	70	70	70	68½
Prod & Ref	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
Pub Serv .	57	57¼	57	57¼	57⅝
Pullman ...	129	130⅞	129	130⅞	128⅞
Pure Oil ...	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23
Ray Copper	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12¼
Reading ...	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	61⅜	61¼
Reading 2 pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	36
Reading rts	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22¾
Replogle Stl	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
Reynolds Sp	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
St L & S F	25	25	25	25	25
St L & S F pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛
St L So W .	42⅛	42¼	42	42¼	41½
Savage Arm	60	60	60	60	60
Seabd A L .	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	14
Seabd A L pf	28	28⅜	28	28⅛	28⅝
Sears Roe .	103⅛	104⅞	103⅛	104⅞	103
Shell Trans.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
Shell Union.	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16⅝
Shell Un pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	..
Simmons ...	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25½
Sinclair ...	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
Skelly Oil ..	19	19	19	19	19
Sloss Sheff.	66	66	66	66	66
So PR Sugar	70	70	70	70	70
So Pacific ..	94⅞	95⅜	94⅞	95⅜	94⅝
So Railway.	63½	64	63⅛	64	63⅝
So Ry pf ...	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
Sta Oil Cal .	58⅝	59⅛	58⅝	59	58⅝
Sta Oil NJ.	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞
Sta O NJ pf	118	118	118	118	118
St Pl Glass.	30	30	30	30	30¼
Stew-Warner	60⅝	62	60⅝	62	61
Stromberg ..	61½	61½	60	60	61⅝
Studebaker.	37⅝	37½	37¼	37¼	37½
Sub Boat ...	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Super Oil ...	6¼	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	6½
Tenn Cop ..	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
Tex Co	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40½	40⅝
Tex Gulf Sul	74⅛	74¼	74⅛	74¼	73½
Tex & Pac .	34⅞	35½	34⅞	35¼	34⅝
Tex Pac Coal	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Third Ave ..	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¼
Timken	35	35½	34½	35	35½
Trans Oil ...	5	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
Un Pacific ..	143	143	143	143	142½
Un Pac pf ..	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
Uni Ry Inv.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	18
Uni Ry In pf	43½	45	43½	45	45¼
US Dis Cor	28½	29	28⅝	29	28⅝
S CI Pipe .	93⅝	96⅝	92	95½	94¼
US Hoffman	¼	¼	¼	½	½
US Ind Alc.	72	72⅞	71½	72⅞	72⅞
US Realty ..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95¼
US Rubber.	31	31¼	31	31¼	30⅝
US Rub pf .	85¼	85¼	85	85	85
US Steel ...	106⅞	108	106⅞	107½	106⅞
US Steel pf .	121⅝	121⅝	121⅛	121½	121⅝
Utah Copper.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	80½
Utah Secur..	29⅞	29⅞	29	29¼	29⅝
Va-Car Ch pf	5	5	5	5	5¼
Va-Car Ch B	1	1	1	1	..
Va Ry & Pow	62⅝	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝	62
Vanadium ..	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	24
Wabash	15½	16⅛	15¼	15⅝	15
Wabash pf A	43⅝	45	43⅝	44⅞	43½
Weber & Heil	15¼	15¾	15	15⅛	15
Wash Cros pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
West Md ...	13	13	13	13	12¾
West Md 2 pf	21⅛	21¼	21	21	21⅛
Westing Elec	64⅛	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜	64½
Wheeling LE	14	14½	14	14⅝	14⅝
Wheeling pf.	25	25¼	25	25⅛	25
White Eagle.	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24
White Motor.	57	57	57	57	57
Wick Spenc.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	1½
Willys Over.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
Willys-O pf..	67⅛	67⅜	66⅝	67¼	68⅝
Wilson & Co.	7	7	6¾	6¾	7
Wilson pf ...	23	23	20	20	24¾
Woolworth	110⅞	111⅞	110⅞	111⅞	110¾
Youngstown.	69½	69½	69½	69½	..
Yellow Cab .	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	55¼	56

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Last Aug. 8
Am T & T.	125⅜	125⅜	125¼	125⅜	125⅞
Am Woolen	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	74
Am W pf..	101½	101½	101	101	101⅜
Amoskg pf	77	77	77	77	..
Anaconda .	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	36⅛
Ariz Com..	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
Bos Elev ..	72½	73	72½	72½	72
Bos El pf ..	89	89	89	89	89
Bos El 1 pf.	112	112	112	112	..
Bos El 2 pf.	98½	98⅞	98½	98⅞	..
Bos&M pf A	20	20	20	20	21
Cal & Ariz .	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	52
Cal & Hecla	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅝
Cliff Min ...	2	2¼	1⅞	2¼	1⅞
Connor J T .	25	25	24⅝	25	..
Cop Range .	26½	26½	26½	26½	26⅜
Dom Strs A..	86	86	86	86	..
E Mass Ry ..	21	21	20½	20½	20
E Mass pf A.	33½	36	33½	34⅝	33
Edison Elec.	183	184	183	184	184
Fisk 1 pf ...	52	52	50	50	..
Gen Elec Sp.	11	11	11	11	..
Indiana	.30	.30	.30	.30	..
Island Creek.	124	124	124	124	..
Isle Royale .	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	17
Libby McN.	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Mergenthlr	156	156	156	156	..
Miss Riv P	29	29	29	29	29
Mohawk ..	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Nat Leather	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
N Cornella.	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21½
New Dom..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
N E Oil ...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
N E Tel ...	107	107½	107	107⅜	107⅝
NY NH&H	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞	26⅜
North Butte	5	5	5	5	5
Pacific Mills	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	82
Pere Marq..	65⅝	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝	66¼
Ray Con ...	12½	12½	12½	12½	..
Swift & Co .	106½	106½	106	106	106¼
Swift Inter.	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	23
Torrington.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
Un Fruit ..	218	218	218	218	221
Un Shoe ...	38⅛	38⅛	38	38⅛	38⅜
Un Shoe pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	26¼
US Smelt pf	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
US Steel ...	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞
Utah Apex..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
Ventura Oil	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
Waldorf Sys	15¼	15¼	15	15	..
Warren B..	37	37	36⅞	37	37
Westingh'se	64	64¼	64	64¼	64⅛

BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Last Aug. 8
Lib 2d 4¼s	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.4
4th 4¼s	102.16	102.16	102.16	102.16	102.18
Atl Gulf 5s.	54	54	54	54	53
E Mass 5s B	61½	61½	61½	61½	..
Swift 5s ...	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96
WestT&T 5s.	99	99	99	99	99¼

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Advance	1¼	1	1¼
Bagdad Silver	.09	.09	.09
Brit Amer	.80	.80	.80
Capitol	.65	.55	.55
Crystal Cop	.90	.90	.90
Denbigh	.05	.05	.05
Eureka	.07½	.07½	.07½
Eastern Smelting	.05¼	.05½	.05½
Great Del Norte	1⅛	.05½	.05½
Harmill	.24	.24	.24
Hecla Divide	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
Hercules	.15	.15	.15
Mohican Copper	.13	.12	.13
Mutual	11¼	11¼	11¼
Ohio Copper	2	1	1⅛
Paymaster	.31	.31	.31
Radio pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
Radio	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
S O of N Y	.40	.40	.40
United Verde Ext	28	27⅜	27⅜
Verde Central Cop	5½	5¼	5¼
Verde Mines	.33	.33	.33
W Comstock	.67	.63	.65

Total sales 21,000 shares.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	3½%	2%
Outside com'l paper..	3¼@3½	3¼@3½
Year money	4½@4¾	4½
Customers' com'l l'ns	4½@5	4½
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4¼@4¾

	Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	68¾c	69⅛c
Bar silver in London.	34¼d	34⅜d
Bar gold in London...	91s 4d	91s 4d
Mexican dollars	..	53⅛c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	¼	¼

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	72,000,000	808,000,000
Year ago today..	62,000,000	....
Balances	30,000,000	99,000,000
Year ago today.	27,000,000	....
Exchgs for week	434,000,000	4,580,000,000
Bal for week ..	188,000,000	652,000,000
F R bank credit.	29,128,046	56,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery—	
60@90 days	2 @1¼%
30@60 days	2 @2⅛
Under 30 days	2 @2⅛
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	2¼@2⅛
30@60 days	2⅛@2⅛
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	2¼@2⅛
30@60 days	2⅛@2⅛
Under 30 days	2⅛@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½	Chicago	4
New York	3	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia	3½	Kansas City	4
Cleveland	4	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	5	London	4
Athens	6½	Madrid	5
Berlin	10	Paris	6
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Rome	5½
Bombay	4	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen	7	Swiss Bank	4½
Calcutta	4	Tokyo	8
Christiania	7	Vienna	12
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

HUNGARIAN BONDS UP

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Although the Hungarian loan was offered here only a few weeks ago, the bonds are now selling at a premium, having advanced a point above the offering price. Their rise in line with the upward movement of other foreign bonds has attracted attention because few issues have commanded a premium prior to dissolution of the underwriting syndicate. Establishment of a record high price by the Austrian 7s is believed to have contributed to the demand for the Hungarian obligations.

FAMOUS PLAYERS EARNINGS

Estimated earnings of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation in the second quarter were $550,000, equal, after preferred dividends, to about $1.60 a share on the 235,931 outstanding no par common shares.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; National Lead soars to new high.

Bonds: Steady; Liberty 4th 4¼s touch record high.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; sterling holds around $4.52.

Cotton: Higher; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower, large receipts.

Corn: Steady and unchanged.

Cattle: Easy.

Hogs: Lower; light demand.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Today's market on the Curb Exchange gave early evidence of a mid-summer half-holiday session, with outside participation confined to a small group of securities. The petroleum division was influenced to some extent by the announcement of gasoline rate reduction by northwestern Pennsylvania refineries, which report reached the street before the opening.

The industrial division displayed strength, with the bulk of transactions restricted to small fractions. Philadelphia Electric made a further gain of one point, and a like improvement was recorded in Dubilier Condenser. Other radio shares also were in demand.

Business in the petroleum department showed a marked contraction shortly after the opening proceedings and many former speculative favorites were practically at a standstill during the remaining period. General lack of sustaining power was shown through the week and although there were many instances and intervals in which bullish demonstrations occurred, the lack of outside absorption made these movements flatten out within a short time.

Public utilities fluctuated over a wide range. Commonwealth first advanced 2 points to 95 and then dropped to 90. American Light & Traction, after advancing 7 points to 133, fell back to 129. Durant Motors was another weak feature, falling about three points below 19. New Jersey Zinc was in steady demand, and rose 7 points to above 155.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales—		High	Low	1 p.m.
300	Am Gas & El new	75½	75¼	75½
20	Appalachian Pow.	74	74	74
600	Atl Fruit Co wi...	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Borden'sConMilk	128	128	128
100	Chicago Nipple A.	36	36	36
200	Chi Nipple B T...	14	14	14
40	Colorado Power ..	33½	33	33½
150	ComwlthPowCorp	91¼	91	91
100	Cuba Co	33	33	33
3100	Dubilier C & R ..	42½	40½	42½
1600	Durant Motors ..	19½	18⅞	19½
100	Elec Bd & Sh pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
200	Gen Motors, new.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
200	Glen Alden Coal	116	115⅞	115⅞
500	Hazeltine Corp ..	24⅝	24½	24⅝
100	Heyden Chemical.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Hudson Co pf ...	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
200	Hudson & Man ..	21½	21	21
200	Intercontin Rub ..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Keystone Solether	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Landover Holding	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Leh Pow Sec....	76	76	76
5600	Leh V Coal Sales	41¼	40⅝	41⅛
100	McCrory Stor war	57½	57½	57½
25	New York Tel pf.	110	110	110
400	Radio Corp	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
200	Radio Corp (new)	26½	26½	26½
400	Radio Cor pf new	43½	43	43½
200	Rcky Mt S&R pfd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2900	Rova Radio ctf..	12⅞	12½	12⅞
100	Thompson Ra ctfs.	16½	16½	16½
700	United Bakeries..	82½	82½	82½
500	United Ret Candy	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	Ward Bak Corp B	22½	22½	22½
400	Ware Radio Corp.	19	18⅞	18⅞
10	Buroughs Add pf.	101	101	101
100	Chatterton & Sons	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	do pf	12	12	12
500	Glim Inspection ..	4⅛	4	4⅛
270	Foundation Co pf.	100	96½	100
100	Phila Elec	38½	38½	38½
100	Pond Crk Poco....	14½	14½	14½
200	Standard Pub	25½	25½	25½
20	So Cal Edison....	98½	98½	98½

STANDARD OILS

		High	Low	1 p.m.
700	Anglo-Am Oil ...	15¼	14⅞	15
25	Galena Sig Oil ..	57	57	57
500	Internatl Pet	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
100	Ohio Oil	59½	59½	59½
140	Prairie O & G ...	213½	213	213
95	Prairie P L	106⅝	106½	106⅝
30	Solar Ref	183	181	183
10	Southern P L	94	94	94
700	S O of Ind	58	57⅞	57⅞
400	do of Kan	38½	38	38¼
400	do of Ky	114⅞	113	113
20	do of Ohio	280	280	280
200	Vacuum Oil	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛

INDEPENDENT OILS

		High	Low	1 p.m.
700	Carib Synd	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
130	Cities Service	144	143½	143½
200	do pf	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛
1000	do scrip	83	83	83
1000	do cash scrip ..	70	70	70
2300	Creole Synd	7½	7¼	7⅜
100	Gulf Oil	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
200	Kirby Pet	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
7500	Lago Pet	4⅜	4½	4½
100	Mount Prod	18	18	18
3600	Mutual Oil ctfs ..	11½	11¼	11½
100	N M & Ar Ld Co	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Pennok Oil	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1600	Red Bks Oil new	55	54	55
3400	Roy Canadian	6⅜	6¼	6½
1	Super O B war.	500	500	500
300	Wilcox Oil	5	5	5
100	Woodley Pet	10	10	10
200	Phillips Pete wi..	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1100	Pierce Pete	7	7	7
300	Union Oil Cal rct.	132	132	132

MINING

		High	Low	1 p.m.
1200	Canario Copper ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5300	Cons Copper Min.	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
300	Cresson Gold	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Hecla Min	9	9	9
1600	Kay Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Kerr Lake	2	2	2
2800	Premier Gold	2	2	2
500	So American P&G	4	3⅞	4
100	Tonopah Mining...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Walker Min	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Wenden Cop Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Crown King Cons	1¼	1	1¼
3000	Lorrain Silver ...	42	41	42
1000	Reord Kew Gold.	4	4	4

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

		High	Low	1 p.m.
5	Allied Packer 8s.	80	80	80
15	Am Gas & Elec 6s	95¼	95	95
10	Am Roll Mills 6s..	100⅜	100¼	100¼
7	Anaconda Cop 6s..	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Asso S Hdwe 6½	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
2	Beaver Board 8s..	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
6	Cit Service 7s "D"	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
2	Con Gas Balt 5½.	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Cuban Tel 7½s...	106	106	106
14	Cudahy Pack 5½s	87¼	87	87¼
5	Det City Gas 6s..	103	102⅜	103
2	Det Edison 6s....	109	109	109
1	Fed Sugar 6s '33..	100½	100½	100½
1	Fisher Body 6s '27.	101¼	102¼	102¼
9	Gair, Robert 7s..	99	99	99
1	Gal Signal Oil 7s.	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Gen Asphalt 8s...	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	Gen Pet 6s	101	101	101
1	Grand Trunk 6½s.	108	108	108
5	Hood Rubber 7s..	101½	101½	101½
46	Inter Match 6½s.	98½	98	98½
6	Leh Pow Sec 6s..	101½	101½	101½
5	Mis Pacific 5s....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	New Or P Ser 5s.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2	Nor States P 6½s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5	Nor S P cvt 6½s..	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Ohio Power 5s "B"	88	88	88
3	Park & Til 6s....	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Penn P & Lt 5s..	93	93	93
24	PubSrvCorpNJ7s .	108½	108½	108½
2	St O N Y 7s '1926..	103½	103½	103½
3	do 7s 1930	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	do 7s 1931	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11	Swift & Co 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2	Un Elec L&P 5½s.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5	Virginia Ry 5s....	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝
1	Webster Mills 6½s.	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Leh Val RR 5s wi	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5	No Cent Ry 5s wl.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
24	Pub S Co NJ 7s..	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
16	do 6s wl	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
92	Stand G & E 6½s	97⅝	97	97½

FOREIGN BONDS

		High	Low	1 p.m.
3	King Neth 6s '72...	99	98⅞	99
5	Rep Peru 8s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
29	Russian 6½s	18	17½	18
10	Russ 6½s ctfs NC.	17⅛	17	17⅛
10	Russian 5½s	18	17½	18
7	Russian 5½ ctfs..	18⅞	18	18
11	Solvay & Co 6s....	101¼	101	101¼
30	Swiss 5½s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
16	Great Cons Elec 7s	91½	91½	91½
10	Ind Bnk of Fin 7s	95½	95½	95½

DIVIDENDS

California Petroleum declared the regular quarterly dividends of 43¾c a share on the common and $1.75 on the preferred. The common is payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 20 and the preferred Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Consolidated Coal Company declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Directors of the Atlantic Refining Company met today and omitted the declaration of the quarterly dividend on the common stock.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s reg	81	81
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	91¼	91¼
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	92½	92
Am Smelt 1st 5s '47	94⅝	94½
Am Tel & Tel 5s '46	101⅜	101⅜
Am Tel & Tel 5½s '43	103¼	103¼
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	92⅝	92⅝
Am. Arbor 4s	68⅝	68⅝
Anaconda 6s '53	98	97⅞
Anaconda 7s '38	99⅞	99⅞
Armour 4½s '39	87	87
Armour Del 5½s '43	92	91½
Atl & Birm 4s '33	84	83⅞
Atl Coast Line clt	85⅛	85⅛
Atl Coast Line 4s	90⅛	90⅛
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	107⅞	107⅞
B & O 3½s reg '25	99⅞	99⅜
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	99⅜	99⅜
B & O 4s reg '48	86⅛	86⅛
B & O 5s '95	85⅜	85⅜
B & O 6s fd w i	100⅞	100⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48	100⅛	100⅛
Beth Steel 1st 5s '26	100⅜	100⅜
Beth Steel 5s '48	88⅜	88⅜
Beth Steel 5½s '53	89	89
Beth Steel 6s	96⅛	96
Bklyn-Man R T 6s '68	82⅛	82
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	96⅛	96⅛
Boston N Y Air Line	69	69
Bush Term cn 5s '55	88	86½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	94⅜	94⅜
California Pet 6½s '33	100	100
Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46	115	115
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	115⅜	115⅜
Canadian Pac deb 4s perp	81	80⅞
Canadian S S 7s '42	95⅜	95⅜
Canadian So 5s '62	102	102
Caro Clinch & O 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Cent of Ga 5½s	99½	99½
Cent of Ga 6s '29	103½	103½
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	99⅝	99⅝
Cent R R & Banking Ga	95⅜	95
Cent Steel gold 8s '41	110	110
Ches & O 4½s '30	96⅛	96⅛
Ches & O 4½s '92	88⅛	88⅛
Ches & O fd 5s '29	100⅜	100⅜
Chi & Alt clt 3½s '50	42	41⅜
Chi B & Q 5s '71	101¼	101¼
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	72	71⅞
Chi & Gr West 4s '59	56½	56⅛
Chi M & St P 4s '25	79⅜	79⅜
Chi M & St P ref 4½s 2014	54⅛	53⅞
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	59	59
Chi M & St P 6s	99	99
Chi & Nwst ref 5s	97	97
Chi & Nwst 6s	104	104
Chi & Nwst 7s	107½	107½
Chi R I & Pac ref 4s '34	81¼	81¼
Chi Union Sta 5s '63	101	101
Chi Union Sta 6½s	117½	117½
Chi Railway 5s '27	78⅜	78⅜
Chi T H & S E 5s '60	80½	80½
Chi & W Ind 4s '52	78	78
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	106⅛	105½
Cin Gas 5½s '61	100⅛	100
Cin Wab & M 4s	80	80
Clev C C & St L 5s '63	94⅞	94⅞
Cleve C C & St L gen 4s '93	83⅛	83⅛
Cleve C C & St L ref 6s A	103⅛	103⅛
Cleve Un Term 5s '73	99⅜	99⅜
Col Gas 1st '29	100½	100½
Colo & South .st 4s '29	97⅜	97⅜
Colo & South 4½s	89⅛	88⅞
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	95½	95⅛
Consumers Pow ctf 5s '52	90⅝	90⅝
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	107⅜	107⅜
Cuba Cane cv dep '30	96½	96½
Cuba Cane 8s	100¼	100¼
Cuba R R 1st 5s '52	84	84
Cuba R R 7½s '36	101	101
Del & Hudson ref 4s '43	89½	89½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101½	101½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	98⅜	98⅜
Del & Hudson 7s '30	109⅛	109⅛
Denv & Rio G 4½s '36	82½	82½
Denv & Rio G fd 5s	53⅝	53⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '40	100	100
Detroit Ed 6s '40	106⅜	106
Detroit United Rys 4½s '32	90⅞	90⅞
Du Pont 7½s '31	108¼	108¼
Duquesne Lt 5½s	103¼	103
East-Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	106½	106½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	95½	95
Erie ext 4s	72½	72½
Erie cv 4s B '53	65	65
Erie cv 4s A '53	65	65
Erie cv 4s D '53	72¼	71⅝
Erie gen lien 4s '96	64⅜	64
Erie 5s	92½	92½
Erie & Jersey 6s '55	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	103	102⅞
Fonda Johnson & Glo 4½s	67½	67
Framer Indus Corp 7½s '42	97½	97¼
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s '42	103	102⅞
Goodyear 1st 8s '41	117⅞	117⅞
Goodyear deb 8s '31	104⅞	104⅜
Goodrich B F ctf 6½s '47	98	98
Grand Trunk deb 6s '36	106⅜	106½
Great Northern 5s w i	93½	93⅛
Great Northern 7s gen '36	109⅛	109⅛
Green Bay & Western deb B	10⅛	10⅛
Hershey Choc 6s '42	103⅛	103⅛
Holland-Am (guild) 6s '47	80⅛	80
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	87⅜	86⅞
Ill Bell Tel 5s 1st '56	98	98
Ill Cent 4s '53	84½	84½
Ill Cent 5½s '34	104	104
Int & G Nor adj 5s '52	54½	54
Int & G Nor 6s A '52	99⅞	99⅜
Int M Marine 1st clt 6s '41	87⅜	87⅜
Int Paper 1st Ser B 5s '47	87⅜	87⅜
Int R T 1st ref 5s '66	69½	69
Int R T ref 5s sta	70	70
Inter R T 7s '32	91	91
Iowa Central 5s '38	64	64
Kanawha & Mich 2d 5s '27	100⅜	100⅜
Kan City Ft S & Mem 4s '36	80⅛	80
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	93⅜	93⅜
Kan City Southern 5s '50	89½	89
Kayser J 7s '42	102	102
Kansas Gas & El 6s '52	98⅜	98⅜
Keokuk & Des Moines ct	83	83
Laclede Gas 5½s	95¼	95¼
Lake Shore & M S 4s '31	96⅜	96½
Lake Shore & M S 4s '28	98⅜	98⅜
Lex & East 5s '65	104	104
Lex Ave & Pav Fy 1st 5s '93	43	43
Louis Gas & Elec 5s '52	91½	90⅜
Louis & Nash 4s '40	91⅜	91⅜
Louis & Nash 7s '30	107⅜	107⅜
Man Railway 2d	61½	61½
Manila Elec Co 7s '42	99	99
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	99⅜	99⅜
Metro Edison 6s ser B '52	101	101
Midvale cv 5s '36	88½	88¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	86	86
Minn St P & S S M 5½s '49	86	85⅞
Minn St P & S S M 6½s '31	103½	103¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	82½	82½
Mo K & T 5s A	85⅜	85⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	61⅜	61⅜
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	60½	60
Mo Pac fd 5s A '65	83	83
Mobile & Ohio 1st 6s	103¼	103
M & O Montg div 5s '47	97½	97⅜
Montana Power 5s '43	97⅜	97⅜
Morris & Co 4½s '39	81¼	81¼
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	79	79
Nassau Elec 4s sta '51	60½	60½
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	101	100⅜
N O T & M Ter 4s '53	80⅜	80⅜
N O T & M 5s B '54	91⅜	91⅜
N Y Cent 3½s '97	77	77
N Y Cent deb 4s '34	94	93½
N Y Cent 5s Ser C 2013	99⅛	99⅛
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	108⅛	108⅛
N Y Cent L S 3½s '98	76	75½
N Y C & St L deb 4s '31	92½	92½
N Y C & St L 5½s '74	95½	95
N Y Edison 6½s '41	112⅜	112⅜
N Y Gas 4s '49	86¼	86¼
NY NH & H 4s '57	47⅛	46⅜
NY NH & H 6s '48	77	76½
NY NH & H 7s '25	86⅜	86⅜
NY NH & H 7s francs '25	85½	85½
N Y Rich Gas 6s A '52	99½	99½
N Y Ry ctf 4s '42	43	43
N Y Ry 5s '42	6	5⅞
N Y Ry ctf 5s '42	6	5⅞
N Y Sus & W gen 5s '50	63⅛	63⅛
N Y Sus & W fdg 5s '37	69½	69⅛
N Y Tel 4½s '39	96⅜	96⅜
N Y Tel 6s '41	106½	106½
N Y Tel 6s '49	108	108
Nor Am Edison 6s '52	98	97½
Nor Am Edison 6½s '28	101⅜	101¼
Norf & West 4s '96	90⅜	90⅜
Norf & West cv 6s '29	136½	125
Nor R R of Cal 5s	91	89½
Nor Ohio T & L 6s '47	91	90
Nor Pacific 3s 2047	60½	60½
Nor Pacific 4½s 2047	86¼	86½
Nor States Power 5s A '41	93⅜	93½
Nor States Power 6s B '41	103¼	102½
Nor-West Bell 7s '41	108⅞	108⅞
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	82⅜	82½
Oriental Dev 6s '53	87⅜	87
Otis Steel 1st 7½s '47	89	89
Pacific G & E 5s '42	94½	94¼
Pacific Power 5s '30	98½	98½
Pacific T & T fd 5s '52	93½	93¼
Pan Am Petroleum 7s '36	104⅜	104⅜
Penn R R gm 4½s '65	94	94
Penn R R 4s '06-'30	95	95
Penn R R cn 4½s '60	99	99
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	103¼	103¼
Penn R R 6½s '36	110⅜	110⅜
Penn R R 7s '30	109⅜	109⅜
Pere Marq 5s A '56	97	97
Pierce Arrow 8s '43	84	84
Pierce Oil 8s '31	101¼	101¼
Phila Balt & Wash 5s '74	105	105
Philadelphia Co ref 6s '44	102¼	102¼
Philadelphia Co 5½s '38	95	94⅜
P C C & St L 5s A '70	100	100
Portland Ry 5s '42	86	86
Portland Ry 6s '47	94¼	94¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	89½	89½
Prod & Refin 8s '31	110	110
Public Service Elec 6s '48	101½	101½
Public Service N J 5s '59	105	104½
Public Service N J 5s ctfs '39	97⅜	97⅜
Reading 4s '97	95	95
Reading Co J C Col 5s '51	86	86
Rep Iron & Steel 5½s '53	90	90
Rogers Brown Iron 7s '42	78⅜	78⅜
San Ant & Ark Pass 4s '43	78⅛	78⅛
Seaboard A L 4s sta '50	72⅜	71⅜
Seaboard A L 6s A '45	88	87½
Sinclair Pipe Line 5s '42	83⅜	83⅜
Sinclair Purchasing 6s '26	100⅜	100⅛
Sinclair Oil 6½s '38	86⅛	86
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	92½	92¼
So West Bell Tel ref 5s '54	96⅜	96⅛
So Pacific Thro St L 4s '50	83½	83⅜
So Pacific clt 4s '49	85⅜	85⅜
So Pacific rf 4s '55	88⅜	88½
So Railway 4s '56	74	74
So Railway 5s '94	101½	101¼
So Railway 6s '56	102⅜	102¼
So Railway 6½s '56	106⅞	106⅝
St L & S F adj 6s '55	78⅜	78⅜
St L & S F inc 6s '60	72⅜	72¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	70⅜	70⅛
St L & S F 5s B '50	86⅛	86½
St L & S F pl 6s C '28	102¼	102¼
St L & S F 5½s D '42	94	93½
St L & So W cn 4s '32	85½	85
St L & So W 1st 4s '89	81½	81⅛
St L & So W 6s	88	88
St L I M S 5s '31	99⅜	99⅜
St L I M & S (R&G) 4s '33	83½	83¼
Standard Gas 6½s '33	99	99
Sugar Est of Oriente 7s '42	96	96
Syracuse Lighting 5s '51	98	98
Tenn Elec Power 6s '41	97⅜	97⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	99½	99½
Third av adj 5s '60	54½	54
Third ave 4s '60	59⅜	59⅜
Toledo Edison 7s '41	108⅜	108⅜
T St L & W 3½s '25	99½	99½
Ulster Delaware 4s '52	66	66
Ulster Delaware 5s '28	96½	96½
Union Elec Power 5s '32	100	100
Union Elec Power 5s '33	99	98¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	102	102
Union Pacific 4s '47	92½	92⅜
Union Pacific ref 4s 2008	86	86
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99⅜	99⅜
Union Pacific 6s '28	104⅛	104⅛
United Fuel Gas 6s '36	97	97
United Rys 5s sta (Pitts)	98	98
U S Hoff Mach 8s '32	111¼	111¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	85	84⅝
U S Steel 5s '63	104⅝	104⅜
Utah Power 5s '44	92	92
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	62½	62
Va-Car Chem 7½s '32	30½	30½
Va Railway 5s '62	96	96
Va Railway & Power 5s '34	92½	92
Va & So W con 5s '58	84⅜	84⅜
Verdentes Sugar 4s '49	94⅜	94
Wabash 2d 5s '39	93½	93½
Warner Sugar 7s '39	90⅛	89⅜
Warner Sugar 7s '39	101½	101½
W Penn Power 5s A '46	95	94⅞
W Penn Power 7t D '46	107	107
W Penn Power 5s E '63	92½	92½
W Penn Power 6s C '58	104⅝	104⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	84	82⅜
Western Elec 5s '44	98⅛	98⅛
West Maryland 5s '52	63¼	63⅛
West Pacific 5s A '46	91	91
West Pacific 6s B '45	101	101
Western Union 4½s '50	94½	94½
Western Union 6½s '36	110½	110¼
Westinghouse 7s '31	108⅜	108⅜
W & L E 4½s '66	66⅛	66
W & L E 1st 5s '26	99	99
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	75	73
Willys Overland 6½s '33	97⅜	97⅜
Wilson cv 6s '28	54½	54½
Wilson 1st 6s '28	88⅜	88⅜
Wilson 7½s '31	61½	59
Winchester R A 7½s '41	101½	101½
Wisconsin Cent 4s '26	83⅛	82
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	96⅛	96

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug. 9	Aug. 8
3½s 1927	101.8	101.8	101.5	101.7	101.2
1st 4¼s '47	102.17	102.20	102.17	102.19	102.17
2d 4¼s '42	101.26	101.26	101.22	101.22	101.25
3d 4¼s '28	102.18	102.18	102.17	102.17	102.18
4th 4¼s '38	102.26	103	102.25	102.27	102.26
US 4¼s '52	106.1	106.1	106	106	106.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 98.3 as 98 3 32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Last Low
Anton-Jurgens Mar 6s '47..	81⅝	81⅝
Argentine 6s '45	94⅛	94
Argentine 7s '27	102⅝	102½
Austrian Gov 7s '43	97	97
Belgium 7½s '45	110¼	110
Belgium 8s '41	108⅜	108⅜
Berne 8s '45	113	112
Bolivia 8s '47	93⅛	93
Bordeaux 6s '34	90	90
Brazil C R R 7s '52	84	83⅜
Brazil 8s '41	98	97⅜
Canada 5s '26	101¼	101
Canada 5s '52	102⅜	102⅜
Canada 5½s '52	97⅛	97
Carlsbad 8s '54	97⅛	97
Chile 7s '42	98½	98⅜
Chile 8s '26	103⅜	103⅜
Chile 8s '41	107⅜	107⅜
Chile 8s '46	106	106
Copenhagen 5½s '44	95½	95¼
Cuba 5½s	97	96⅞
Czechoslovakia 8s '51	101½	100⅜
Czechoslovakia 8s '52	101	100½
Danish 8s A '46	109	109
Denmark 6s '42	100¼	100
Denmark 8s '45	110	110
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	90½	90¼
Dutch E Indies 5½s rcts	90½	90¼
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	97	96⅜
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	96⅛	96⅛
French Republic 7½s '41	104⅝	104½
French Republic 8s '45	107⅜	107¼
Haiti 6s '52	89½	89½
Holland Am L 6s '47	80¼	80
Hungary 7½s '44	89	88½
Italy 6½s '25	100⅜	100⅜
Japanese 4s '31	81½	81
Japanese 6½s '46	92⅜	92¼
Lyons 6s '34	90	89⅞
Marseilles 6s '34	90½	90
Netherlands 6s '72	99⅜	99½
Netherlands 6s '54	99⅜	99⅜
Norway 6s '43	97⅞	97½
Norway 6s '44	97⅜	97⅜
Panama 5½s '23	99	99
Paris Lyons M 6s '58	83½	83¼
Porto Alegro 8s '61	98	98
Prague 7½s '52	93	93
Rio Janeiro 8s '47	95½	95½
Rio Janeiro 6s '46	96	95⅜
Rio G du Sul 8s '46	97	97
Rotterdam ctf 6s '64	98½	98½
Salvador 8s	102	101⅞
Sao Paulo 8s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Serbs Croats & S 8s '62	87½	87¼
Seine 7s '42	97	96⅜
Soissons 6s '36	88½	88
Sweden 6s '39	104	103½
Swiss 5½s '46	97⅜	97¼
Tokyo 5s '52	64½	64½
United Kingdom 5½s '37	105½	105
United Kingdom 5½s '29	111	110½
Zurich 8s '45	110¼	110¼

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	27.25	27.56	27.13	27.33	27.27
Dec.	26.68	26.95	26.59	26.83	27.65
Jan.	26.65	26.85	26.50	26.71	26.60
March	26.78	27.02	26.68	26.92	27.75
May	26.92	27.20	26.92	27.16	27.90

Spots 30.35, up 10.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	26.10	26.53	26.35	26.45	26.44
Dec.	27.37	27.60	27.37	27.51	26.45
Jan.	26.45	26.43	26.52	26.52	26.40

CANADIAN WHEAT ESTIMATE

TORONTO, Aug. 9 — The Canadian Bank of Commerce forecasts that the Canadian wheat crop will exceed the average for the previous decade, which was 262,708,300 bushels. Its estimate is between 300,000,000 and 325,000,000. It expresses the opinion that the prices will be substantially better than a year ago, and with lower overhead and wages farmers may have net cash returns equivalent to last year.

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Latest Earnings	6 mos. to June 30, 1924	12 mos. to June 30, 1924
Gross earnings	22,193,896	46,317,065
Net after taxes, etc.	8,461,878	16,457,482
Surplus for Preferred Stock after prior charges and depreciation	3,473,609	6,700,967
Dividends paid on Preferred Stock	1,622,041	3,222,000
Balance	1,851,359	3,478,927
Earned per share of Preferred Stock	$6.38	$12.38

Dividends paid 15th February, May, August and November

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AWAIT FOREIGN WHEAT BUYING

European Developments Expected to Increase Demand for All Grains

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (Special)—The Government's August figures showed a substantial increase in the prospective wheat yield as compared with a month ago, and a still greater improvement compared with June. A crop of 814,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat is 28,000,000 bushels more than the 1923 crop, and will provide from 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels for export, after home needs are supplied and a comfortable carry-over is provided for. The general expectation in the trade was for a bearish report, but the Government figures exceeded the private estimates.

Prices for wheat this week were under considerable pressure much of the time, part of the selling being against the heavy movement of new wheat, and part in anticipation of the bearish figures expected. Rallies were frequent, but to a great extent the bullish news in reference to black rust had less effect, and the buying demand at times was thin as much long wheat has been sold out, with influential operators to act conservatively while the heavy run of wheat is on. The last few days exporters have shown more signs of activity, and sales have been of liberal proportions, however, the present volume of export business is hardly sufficient to offset the heavy hedging against the new crop.

Spring wheat marketings will follow the winter crop soon, and there is likely to be considerable action in wheat. The speculative trade now is waiting on the export trade developments. If the foreign buying assumes the proportions expected, there will be a quick response on the part of the public, but the speculators as a rule are not inclined to help carry the load of hedges at this level, although there has been no great change in sentiment as to the ultimate outcome of prices.

Foreign economic developments are expected to favor holders. There has been considerable reinstatement of lines sold out higher up as a result of the favorable outlook for the successful termination of the reparations negotiations.

It is expected that Germany will be a larger buyer of both wheat and rye if she receives the loan planned. Canadian news does not indicate much possibility of much bigger yield than estimated two weeks back.

Corn has maintained a strong tone at times, but there was some liquidation on the weakness in wheat. The Government report, indicating only 2,576,000,000 bushels, started renewed buying, and the market was not long in making up the ground lost early in the week. The crop is making considerable progress, but is still late, and there is not much country selling while there is any doubt as to the crop outcome.

Oats have been gaining strength recently and there is excellent buying of September on the expectation of a late movement, bearish crop reports having had little effect. Receipts are small, and stocks are light, with shorts among the shippers beginning to be anxious.

The rye trade was slow and the trend of prices almost in line with the wheat turns. Foreign buying is a little more active, and a broader export trade appears to be a condition precedent to any independent strength in rye.

CHICAGO BOARD

WHEAT

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	1.29	1.27⅞	1.27⅜	1.28⅜
Dec.	1.33⅛	1.32⅞	1.31⅞	1.32⅞
May	1.37⅞	1.38⅛	1.36⅞	1.37⅞

CORN

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	1.14⅞	1.15⅛	1.14	1.14⅜
Dec.	1.05⅛	1.06	1.04¼	1.04⅞
May	1.05⅜	1.06⅛	1.04⅞	1.05⅛

OATS

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	.50⅛	.50⅜	.49⅜	.49⅞
Dec.	.52⅜	.53	.51⅜	.52⅜
May	.55⅜	.55⅜	.54⅜	.54⅞

LARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	13.72	13.72	13.65	13.65
Oct.	13.80	13.80	13.72	13.80
Dec.	13.85	13.85	13.77	13.77

Winnipeg
WHEAT

	High	Low	Close
Oct.	1.38⅜	1.37¼	1.37⅞
Dec	1.33⅜	1.32⅞	1.32⅞
May	1.37⅞	1.35⅞	1.36

BRITISH PETROLEUM IMPORTS

LONDON, Aug. 9—Petroleum imports into the United Kingdom totaled 31,000,000 imperial gallons for the week ended Aug. 4, compared with 47,500,000 gallons in the preceding week.

SAFE INVESTMENTS

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LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's live stock market were:

Cattle—Receipts 4000; weighty fed steers semi-demoralized; moderate to liberal supply held over for future market; yearling and handyweight steers scarce; moderately active; top, $10.75 paid for long yearlings; mixed yearlings, $10.25; best handyweight steers, $10.40; few above $9.50; several loads grassy and short fed steers $7.50 downward; some Kansas, $7.25@7.35, these carrying considerable flesh; canners and cutters and bulls, weak to 25c lower; light canners, downward to $2.25; strong weight, $2.75; few bolognas, above $4.50; vealers steady at $9.50@11, according to weight and quality.

Hogs—Receipts 30,000; steady to 10c higher; weighty butchers showing full advance; slaughter pigs steady to 25c higher; top, $10.35; bulk better 160 to 250 pound average, $10@10.35; desirable 260 to 350 pound butchers, $10@10.25; good and choice 140 to 150 pound weight, $9.65@9.90; packing sows, $8.30@9; strong weight slaughter pigs, $9.25@9.40; estimated hold over $17, mostly common and medium grades without bids.

Sheep—Receipts 10,000; fall lambs generally steady; spots of natives, strong to 25c higher; sorting light; bulk native lambs, $13@13.25; top to packers, $13.50; western lambs, $13.25@13.75; top, $13.75; cull natives, mostly $8.50@9; sheep and feeders, steady; odd lots fat ewes, $5.50@7; early sale good to choice feeder lambs around $12.50.

NEW BOSTON GRAIN COMPANY

Charles Varga, former export manager for the C. F. & G. W. Eddy Company, is president of a newly organized grain export firm, that is to continue the business done for many years by the Eddy company, prior to its voluntary retirement from business. The Eddy company is now being liquidated. A certificate of incorporation under Massachusetts laws has just been granted the new firm, under the name of the North Atlantic Grain Company, Inc., of Boston. Authorized capital stock is $200,000.

DISCOUNTING GOOD NEWS IN STOCK MARKET

Reaction This Week in Face of Various Favorable Announcements

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (Special)—From the point of view of one who had bought stocks on a speculative basis the stock market did not look as favorable during the last half of the week, particularly yesterday, as it did for two weeks or more when the daily turnover on the New York stock exchange was in excess of 1,000,000 shares.

The average observer who may not be in a position to get the facts or to view the stock market in its true light, might easily assume that because stocks have been declining rather sharply in the last few days something of a decidedly unfavorable character had occurred.

This is not true. It may be true, on the other hand, as has often happened in the past, that when the market was advancing almost uninterruptedly during the period mentioned, and the transactions were on the large scale day after day that was indicated, it was doing what is called discounting good news that was expected to be made public in the near future. Whether this was the fact or not, certainly there has been more than the usual quota of encouraging and truly constructive announcements this week.

European Situation

As to European affairs, special reference might be made to the plenary session of the interallied conference a week ago today at which a real start in the right direction was made. It will be recalled that at that time the allied representatives reached an agreement with respect to making the Dawes plan effective, and Prime Minister MacDonald dispatched an invitation to the German Government to send representatives to the conference.

Up to this writing it seems safe to assert that the attitude of the Germans and what has been accomplished at the conference since their arrival have been in excess of what was looked for. At any rate, American newspaper correspondents have made postive assertions to this effect.

The New York stock market may have been discounting what happened in London this week, but it has by no means been able to discount what the reaching of a complete agreement between the Germans and the allies will mean, first to Europe, secondly to the United States, and then to the world in general. If this conference is followed in the near future by another at which an agreement is reached with respect to the much discussed question of inter-allied war debts still further substantial progress in world affairs will have been made.

It is rather too early to make definite observations relative to the two treaties between Great Britain and the Soviet Government of Russia that were worked out this week. Certain it is that unless the terms are distinctly unfavorable to the one country or the other, the result should be decidedly helpful to both. If the countries of Europe are to get along most advantageously in every respect they must live in peace and maintain the customary trade relations. They must be able to pay one another also for purchases made. Many of the weaker countries have not been able to pay Great Britain for goods bought since the end of the war, not to speak of the obligations that were incurred while the great struggle was on.

Farm Prosperity

There have been definite developments in this country which alone were sufficient to justify genuine optimism relative to the immediate future and the rest of this year, at least. Reference should again be made first of all to the promising crops and the excellent yields of those now being harvested, and to the higher prices that the farmers will receive for them.

Already this change in the agricultural situation is being reflected in a notable way in the sales of the large chain stores, whose principal customers are farmers and the people who live in villages and small towns. It is impossible for any one to make a definite calculation as to what this change in the agricultural situation will mean in the aggregate to the people and to the business interests of this country.

The carloadings made public this week were a little smaller than for the preceding week, but railway executives did not give this matter special attention. They are still looking for a substantial increase in the volume of their traffic during the remaining months of this year. The improvement in the steel industry is not at all sensational, but special consideration should be given to the further good-sized increase in the ingot production of the United States Steel Corporation.

Reports regarding business as a whole are quite encouraging, although some lines are still rather quiet. They should be helped as the agricultural products are more generally marketed.

The reduction in the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent came as a distinct surprise, even to bankers in the financial district here. It had generally come to be believed that the 3½ per cent rate would be maintained. There had been rather frequent statements published that it was not logical to look for a further reduction at this time, because of the prospect of more active business as a whole and the need of funds for moving larger crops than had been expected up to within only a short time ago.

Inflation Not Looked For

Now that the reduction has been made it would seem to be perfectly safe to assume that the governors of the New York Federal Reserve Bank do not expect that their action will result in undue inflation nor that there will not be an ample supply of funds, even though the demand increases materially.

Although some of the stocks that are to figure most prominently in the "Nickel Plate" consolidation sold off quite sharply yesterday afternoon, undoubtedly the preliminary announcement of the whole scheme and terms will stimulate interest in the question of railroad consolidation and in the buying of railroad stocks in anticipation of similar announcements with respect to other groups of properties in the coming weeks and months.

Apparently the holders of the stocks of the five companies that are to go into the "Nickel Plate" merger are to be dealt with very liberally. Some observers are inclined to think at this early stage that the terms are too liberal. Just now it is practically impossible for the average outsider to determine the intrinsic and probable market value of these securities and of the new ones that are to be given in exchange for those now outstanding.

The presidential campaign is not yet a real factor in the stock market.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 9—Money was 2¼ per cent today. Discount rates—short bills, 3⅜ per cent, and three months' bills 3⅜@3½ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, AUGUST 9

Yr. 1924 High	Low	Div. $	*Company	†Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
83½	73½	6	Adams Express	400	88	87	88	+2
12⅝	6	..	Ad Rumely	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
41¼	28¼	3	Ad Rumely pf	400	40	39	40	— ⅝
82⅞	67½	4	Air Reduction	1500	80⅝	78⅝	79½	—1½
10½	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	12400	9⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
⅞	⅜	..	Alaska Gold	1100	.15	.12½	.12½	...
1½	⅞	..	Alaska Juneau	100	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
101	96½	..	All Am Cables	300	101	100	100	...
79	65	6	Allied Chem	17500	78⅝	76	76½	—1⅝
118¼	110	7	Allied Chem pf	400	118½	115¼	115⅝	— ½
58¼	41⅝	4	Allis-Chalmers	8700	66⅝	54	56¼	+ ⅞
98	90	7	Al-Chalmers pf	100	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
17¼	7½	..	Am Ag Chem	6500	15	12	13⅝	—2½
49⅝	18⅝	..	Am Ag Chem pf	4480	40	37	37⅝	—2½
135⅛	98	5	Am Bk Note	100	130	130	130	—5
49½	36	4	Am Beet	900	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
38⅞	22¼	..	Am Bosch	200	28⅝	28½	28½	...
84¼	76	5	Am Brk Shoe	1100	84¼	81⅝	84¼	+2¼
110	104¼	7	Am Brk Sh pf	100	107½	107½	107½	— ½
128⅞	95⅞	5	Am Can	123800	128¼	124⅝	125¼	—2
116½	109	7	Am Can pf	1000	116½	115⅝	116¼	+ ¼
178	153¼	12	Am Car & F	2800	172½	169½	171½	— ½
23⅞	21⅜	2	Am Chain A	2000	22⅞	22⅜	23	+ ⅜
23⅞	14⅞	..	Am Chicle	300	22	21⅝	22	— ½
68⅞	51½	..	Am Chicle pf	100	68½	68½	68½	+3½
122½	88	6	Am Express	4800	122½	117½	117½	—1½
118⅛	93	7	AmF&F Pf pt pd	18100	118½	110	113	+4⅝
117	91¼	7	AmF&Pw fl pd	4100	117	109	111	+2⅝
13⅝	7½	..	Am Hide & Lea	2000	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
65	50½	..	Am Hide & L pf	5400	62⅝	59	60⅝	—1⅛
1⅛	⅛	..	Am Ice Rts	100	1	1	1	— ⅛
96	86	7	Am Ice	1400	92	90½	90½	—2⅛
82	79¼	6	Am Ice pf	200	81	81	81	...
26⅞	17⅞	..	Am Inter Corp	32100	26⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
12½	10	1	Am La France	700	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
22⅞	13⅝	..	Am Linseed	1100	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
45	30	..	Am Linseed pf	400	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
81⅝	70¼	6	Am Loco	11500	81⅝	78½	79¼	—1½
120½	116½	7	Am Loco pf	100	120	120	120	...
47	38⅝	3	Am Metals	4300	47	45⅛	45½	— ½
114¼	94½	4	Am Radiator	11200	114¼	107	113⅝	+6⅝
43	25	..	Am Republic	200	40	40	40	+1
104⅝	98	7	Am R Mills pf	400	104⅝	104	104⅛	— ⅝
7½	5⅞	½	Am Safety Razor	600	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅝
15⅞	10⅝	..	Am Ship & C	6600	12⅝	11	11	+ ⅛
70⅝	57½	5	Am Smelt	10900	70⅝	68⅝	69⅛	— ⅝
104	96	7	Am Smelt pf	1000	104	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅞
40¼	33¼	3	Am Steel Found	3600	37	35⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
105	101⅛	7	Am Steel F pf	300	104½	104½	104½	+1
64⅝	58⅝	..	Am Sugar	6300	45⅝	42½	43⅝	—2
99⅞	79	7	Am Sugar pf	600	91	89	89	— ⅝
130⅞	121¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	10700	125⅞	124⅝	125¼	— ⅛
117⅝	40	..	Am W W & E	4000	112	107	107	—5
99	66	6	Am W W 6% pf	100	90½	90½	90½	—1½
99	89½	7	Am W W 7% pf	300	98	97⅞	97⅞	— ¼
78⅞	62	7	Am Woolen	17100	76¼	73½	74⅝	—2⅝
102⅞	96⅝	7	Am Woolen pf	100	101½	101½	101½	—1
7	1½	..	Am Write Pap pf	600	4⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—1
10⅝	7	..	Am Zinc	200	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
34⅞	24	..	Am Zinc pf	800	29	28	28½	— ½
41	28½	..	Anaconda	21100	37	35¼	36½	— ½
15	12	..	Ann Arbor	100	15	15	15	...
93¼	83¼	7	Armour pf	900	91	90	90⅞	+ ⅞
14½	8	..	Arnold Constable	700	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅝
⅞	¼	..	Assets Real	1300	¾	⅝	⅝	+ ¼
117⅞	79	5	Asso Dry G	11700	117½	109¾	111⅞	+3⅞
90½	83½	6	*Asso D G 1st pf	800	90½	88¾	90	+3½
99	89	7	*Asso D G 2d pf	200	99	97⅞	99	+5⅝
34⅝	27½	1½	Asso Oil	400	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1
106⅝	97½	6	Atchison	8800	105¼	104	104⅛	— ⅝
93½	86½	5	Atchison pf	900	93¼	92	92⅝	— ⅝
3¼	1⅝	..	Atl B & A	1600	2½	2¼	2½	...
135	112	7	Atl Coast L	4200	135	130⅝	133½	+ ½
21⅝	10¾	..	Atl G & W I	2200	17⅞	15	15	—1⅞
27⅞	12¼	..	Atl G & W I pf	100	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
140½	78½	..	Atl Ref	34700	89¾	81⅝	85	—4
118	109¼	7	Atl Ref pf	1700	111	110½	111	+ ¾
11⅛	5	..	Atlas Tack	100	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
30	18½	..	Austin Nichols	4700	25½	22	22	—2¼
88¼	79	7	Austin Nichols pf	800	88	87	88	+1
8½	1⅝	..	Auto Knitter	200	3	3	3	+ ½
131	104⅞	7	Baldwin Loco	45300	123¼	118⅝	118⅝	—4½
116	110½	7	Baldwin Loco pf	100	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	—1⅝
64¾	52⅛	5	Balt & Ohio	38500	64½	62⅛	62⅜	—1⅝
61⅝	56¼	4	Balt & Ohio pf	500	61	60½	60½	— ⅝
21⅝	14	..	Barnsdall A	8500	21¼	20¼	20¼	—1
16¼	10	..	Barnsdall B	2000	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—1
58½	44⅜	2.40	Beechnut Pack	1900	53½	51	51	—1½
62⅞	41½	..	Beth Steel	30700	44⅝	43¼	43½	— ⅝
97	89½	7	Beth S 7% pf	500	92	91⅝	92	+ ½
110⅝	102	8	Beth S 8% pf	300	107	106	107	+2
7⅛	3⅝	..	Booth Fish	1300	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ¾
42⅛	20	..	Booth Fish pf	100	31	31	31	+ ½
6	2½	..	Brit Em Steel	100	6	6	6	+3½
116	107¼	8	Bklyn Edison	2700	115¾	115	115¼	— ⅛
29½	13½	..	Bklyn Man Tr	16400	27¾	24⅝	25	—2⅛
70¼	48⅜	..	Bklyn Man Tr pf	1300	70	69½	69½	— ⅝
71	56⅝	4	Bklyn Un Gas	3400	70	68	68	—1½
53½	39	4	Brown Shoe	...	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—1⅛
112½	97½	10	Burns Bros A	800	108	107	107	—1½
27	19⅝	2	Burns Bros B	200	24¾	24½	24½	— ¾
102	88½	7	Burns Bros pf	400	102	99	102	+3⅝
98¼	88¼	7	Bush Term pf	200	98¼	97	98¼	+4⅝
6½	3⅝	½	Butte Cop & Z	3500	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
20⅝	14	..	Butte & Sup	2900	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	—1¼
23⅜	17	..	Butterick Co	400	18⅝	18	18	—1
4¼	1½	..	Caddo Oil	1500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
87½	80	6	Cal Pack	600	86½	85¼	86	— ⅛
29¼	19½	1¾	Cal Pet	10100	23⅜	22¼	22½	— ⅛
107	92½	7	Cal Pet pf	700	96	96	96	— ¾
5⅞	2½	..	Calahan Zinc	1100	4¼	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
54⅝	41¾	2	Calumet & Ariz	600	52⅝	51	51	—1
19¼	13¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	538	18⅛	17½	17½	— ½
152¼	142⅜	10	Can Pacific	12700	153¾	148	152½	+4⅞
1⅞	½	..	Case, JI, Plow	700	1½	1¼	1¼	...
17⅞	9⅞	..	Cent Leather	6300	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
50	29¼	..	Cent Leath pf	3800	50	47⅝	48¼	— ⅝
238	199	8	Cent of N J	2600	238	228	237⅝	+5⅝
33¼	25⅝	..	Century Ribbon	100	28½	28½	28½	...
49¼	46⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	17900	46⅝	44⅛	46⅛	+ ⅜
66⅝	42⅛	6	Chandler Mot	16800	51¾	47½	47½	—3⅛
92⅝	67⅝	4	Ches & Ohio	47600	92⅝	88⅛	88⅝	—2⅝
109⅛	99½	6½	Ches & Ohio pf	800	107½	106	106	—2½
5⅞	3	..	Chi & Alton	1300	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
13⅝	8⅛	..	Chi & Alton pf	1900	12½	11	11	—1¼
30⅞	21	..	Chi & E Ill	1000	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅞
51½	37	..	Chi & E Ill pf	500	46⅞	45½	45½	— ¾
7¼	4	..	Chi Gr Western	3400	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ½
18⅛	10¼	..	Chi Gr West pf	5300	17½	15⅛	15⅝	—1½
18⅝	11⅝	..	Chi M & St Paul	8100	16¼	15⅛	15¼	—1⅝
30¼	21¼	..	Chi M & St P pf	23400	26	24½	25	—1
63⅝	49¼	4	Chi & Northwest	6200	63⅝	61⅜	61½	—1½
108	100	7	Chi & Northw pf	100	108	108	108	+ ½
87⅞	79⅞	5	Chi Pneu Tool	400	86¾	86½	86½	...
36⅞	21⅛	..	Chi R I & P	44000	35⅝	32¾	33½	—1⅞
79⅛	65⅝	6	Chi RI&P6% pf	1300	78¼	76	76	—2⅛
91	76⅝	7	Chi R I & P 7% pf	500	90	87	87	—3
44	29	..	Chi St P & Om	400	43¼	42¼	43	...
61½	39	4	Chi Yellow Cab	2400	48½	45½	47	—2½
32⅛	25⅝	2½	Chile Copper	22300	32¼	31⅜	32⅝	+1
22¼	15	..	Chino Copper	1700	22¼	20¾	21	—1
139½	100	5	CCC & StL	100	130	130	130	—4½
75½	59⅝	5	Cluett Peabody	1400	62½	59¾	59¾	—2⅝
105½	100½	7	Cluett Peab pf	200	102½	102½	102½	—1½
54¼	24¼	..	Colo Fuel & Iron	100300	54¼	50¾	51½	+1
37	20	3	Colo South	200	35	34	34	...
59⅝	50	4	Colo So 1st pf	300	59¼	59	59	— ⅝
55⅝	40⅝	4	Col Carbon	1300	45¼	43	43⅜	—2⅛
42⅝	33	2.60	Col Gas & Elec	13800	41⅞	39¼	39½	—1⅜
100	93	7	Con Inv Tr pf	900	100	99½	100	+ ½
42	30⅝	.63	Com Inv Trust	1200	42	37	42	+7
67⅞	43½	4	Som Solvents A	1500	57	55	55½	—3¼
60	33	..	Com Solvents B	4600	50	44	48⅜	—2⅞
66⅞	32⅝	3	Congoleum	73200	54¼	48½	51½	+2½
12½	7⅝	..	Conley Tin Foil	100	10	10	10	— ¼
72⅝	60⅞	5	*Con Gas	41300	72⅝	69¾	70¼	+ ¾
8	2⅞	..	Con Textile	10900	5⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅝
60	43½	4	*Con Can	45600	58	55½	57¾	+1⅞
114	104½	7	Con Can pf	900	111	109	110½	+1½
98¼	89⅞	6	Con Ins	300	97½	97	97	—1¼
8	6	..	Con Motors	25600	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	31½	..	Corn Prod Ref	24800	33¾	32	32½	—1
123⅝	115¼	7	Corn Prod Ref pf	320	123⅞	123	123⅞	+ ¾
40¼	23⅞	..	Cosden & Co	25400	28	27⅛	27⅝	—1⅛
35	21	..	Crex Carpet	200	31¼	31	31	—3½
71¾	48	..	Crucible	6700	56¼	53½	53¾	—2¼
18	11⅝	..	Cuba Cane Sug	3600	14	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
71⅞	53⅝	..	Cuba Cane S pf	15900	63½	60½	61⅞	—1⅝
38⅞	28½	3	Cuban-Am Sug	6000	31⅝	30½	30½	— ⅝
8¼	4⅛	..	Cuban Dom Sug	1300	5½	4⅞	4⅞	—1
74½	52⅛	4	Cuyamel Fru	22900	57¼	52⅛	54½	—2¾
32½	11	..	Daniel Boone	6300	13½	12¼	12⅝	— ⅞
69¾	41	..	Davison Chem	94100	60⅝	52⅛	54⅝	—5
22⅛	18⅛	..	De Beers Mines	200	21	19⅞	21	...
140	110⅛	6	Del Lack & W	370000	140	128⅞	140	+10
128⅞	104⅛	9	Del & Hudson	6600	128⅝	122⅛	128⅝	—3
109⅞	102¼	8	Detroit Edison	1800	109⅛	108⅛	109⅛	+ ⅝
20¼	15	2	Dome Mines	2100	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅝
11⅞	9⅝	1	Douglas Pec	500	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ½
96	93	7	Devoe & Rey pf	100	96	96	96	+2½
141⅞	112	8	Du Pont	21200	132½	128¼	129	—1
90	85	6	Du Pont Deb	800	90	89½	90	+ ⅜
106⅝	102	7	Duquesne pf	100	106½	106½	106½	+1
10	7	..	Durham Hosiery	100	10	10	10	+2
112½	104⅛	7	Eastman Kodak	2100	110½	108¼	109	+ ¼
24⅛	11	1.60	Eaton Axel	1100	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
64	50½	4	Elec Sto Battery	4300	59⅝	57⅛	58	— ⅞
14⅝	11½	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅜
3⅛	⅞	..	Emerson Brant	100	3	3	3	...
15	7½	..	Emerson Br pf	100	13	13	13	+ ¾
67½	55⅞	5	End-Johnson	1100	61¾	61¼	61½	— ⅝
115	105½	7	End-Johnson pf	200	108	108	108	...
35⅞	20⅝	..	Erie	85000	35⅜	31⅞	31⅞	—3⅜
42⅞	28⅝	..	Erie 1st pf	30400	42⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—2⅛
42	25⅛	..	Erie 2d pf	3500	42	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
24⅛	18⅞	2	Ex Buffet	1300	23⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—2¾
29⅛	25⅛	2.60	Fairbanks Morse	6300	29¼	27	28⅛	+ ⅞
87½	61	8	Famous Players	21000	87½	80⅛	82	—4⅞
97½	87⅞	8	Famous Play pf	300	97½	96	96	—1½
84	75	7	Fed Lt & Trac	1400	80	75	77	...
49¼	41½	7	Fed M & S pf	4100	48⅞	47⅛	47½	+ ½
137⅞	118	6	Fid & P F Ins	700	137⅛	134	135	—1
13⅝	9½	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	6300	11⅞	11	11	— ½
223½	163	10	Fisher Body	3600	199½	180	192	+2
10½	5⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	2500	8⅝	7⅞	8	— ⅝
65	38⅛	..	Fisk Rub pf	100	53	50	50	—3
70½	44⅞	3	Fleischmann	22600	70½	63¾	69⅝	+6
79⅞	66⅛	6	Foundation	22600	79⅞	73⅛	79⅞	+6⅝
13⅞	8	..	Freeport-Texas	4200	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
7	3⅜	..	Gardner Motor	600	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	— ¼
45	38⅞	2	Gen Pet	24000	45	42	42¼	—1½
46¼	35½	3	Gen Am Tk Car	1100	42¼	41	41⅝	— ¼
46¾	31⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	9500	45¼	42	42	—2
81	71½	5	Gen Asphalt pf	500	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞	+1⅞
117	93	6	Gen Baking	2300	117	109½	117	+8½
281	193½	8	Gen Electric	88600	281	271	273¾	+3⅝
11⅛	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec 6% Spec	3100	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
16¼	12⅝	1.20	Gen Motors	114900	15¼	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
86⅞	80⅝	6	Gen Mot 6% deb	800	86¼	86	86¼	+ ¼
97½	95⅛	7	Gen Mot 7%	1600	97½	96¾	97	...
55	33⅞	2	Gen Refracs	200	34½	33⅞	34½	...
55⅝	47⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	1100	54⅞	52⅝	54	—1⅛
102⅞	99	7	Gimbel Bros pf	1000	102	101⅞	102	...
14	8	..	Glidden Co	1700	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
41¼	28⅞	..	Gold Dust	600	40	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅜
15⅞	8⅛	..	Goldwyn Pictures	800	14½	14	14¼	— ⅝
26⅞	17	..	Goodrich	2600	24½	21¾	21¾	—2¾
80	70¼	7	Goodrich pf	500	79	78¼	79	...
59	39	..	Goodyear pf	8500	56⅞	53¾	53¾	—1⅛
96½	85¼	8	Goodyear pr pf	100	96	96	96	+ ⅞
18¼	1⅞	..	Granby Mining	1800	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅞
9⅛	3	..	Gray & Davis	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
69⅞	53⅝	5	Great North pf	12800	67⅛	64¼	65	—2
31⅛	26	3	Great Nor Ore	4300	31½	29⅞	29⅞	—1⅛
96⅛	86	8	Gt West Sug	13400	90	88	88	—2⅜
108⅞	105	7	Gt West Suf pf	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	10	..	Greene Cananea	400	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	..	Guan Sugar	400	7	6½	7	+ ⅝
22	11⅞	..	Gulf Mobile & N	800	20¼	18½	19	—1⅞
70⅝	50	1	Gulf M & N pf	700	69¾	67½	68½	—1¾
89¼	62	5	Gulf States Steel	17000	75⅝	71⅜	72	—2½
95	88	7	Hanna pf	300	90	89¾	89¾	— ½
44⅝	34	4	Hartman	13400	37¼	34	36⅞	— ½
52⅞	32¼	3	Hayes Wheel	18000	35½	34	34	—1¼
56½	35	6	Homestake Min	100	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
82½	61	..	Houston Oil	5900	72⅝	69	70	—2⅝
29⅝	20½	3	Hudson Motor	8800	27⅝	26⅝	27	— ½
18	11½	1	Hupp Motor	4100	14	13	13	— ½
7	3⅛	..	Hydraulic pf	200	5	5	5	...
15¼	11⅝	..	Inter Railways	3700	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅛
53½	44½	5	Inter Rys pf	200	53	53	53	+1
112½	100	7	Illinois Cent	4000	111¼	110	110	...
113⅝	104	6	Illinois Cent pf A	1600	111¼	100⅝	110⅝	—2¼
2⅞	¼	..	Indiahoma	600	⅝	½	½	...
25¼	15½	..	Indian Motor	3000	20	17	20	+2
7½	3⅛	..	Indian Ref	1300	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ½
9½	6⅜	1	Ind Oil & Gas	2800	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
38½	21⅞	2½	Inland Steel	1100	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ½
103⅝	101¼	7	Inland Steel pf	800	103½	103	103½	+ ½
27⅞	22⅛	2	Inspiration Cop	7800	27⅛	25⅞	26⅞	+ ½
39½	12⅝	..	Int Rapid Transit	2400	32¼	29⅛	30¼	—1⅞
2⅞	½	..	Int Agricultural	400	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	..	Int Agricult pf	700	8⅝	8	8	—1
104	83	8	Int Business	1900	97⅛	95½	96	—1½
47	40⅝	4	Int Cement	2100	46	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	22	2	Int Combust	8500	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
250	159	8	Ing Rand	10	250	248	250	+5
97	78	..	Int Harv	5700	95⅝	92⅝	95½	+ ¾
110	106	7	*Int Harv pf	300	110	110	110	+2½
10⅞	6⅜	..	Int Mer Marine	5000	10⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
39⅝	26½	..	Int Mer Mar pf	44300	39⅝	36⅞	37¼	— ⅛
19⅝	11½	..	Int Nickel	36800	19⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1½
89	75½	6	Int Nickel pf	300	88	87	88	+1
59	45½	..	Int Paper	8100	56⅝	52½	53¼	—3⅞
74½	62½	6	Int Paper pf sta	200	72⅞	72¾	72⅞	...
117½	115¼	8	Int Shoe pf	100	116¼	115¾	115¾	—1
78⅞	66	6	Int Tel & Tel	2500	76¼	73	73	—3
16⅞	10½	..	Invincible Oil	4200	13	11⅞	11⅞	—1¼
3½	1⅞	..	Iowa Central	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	+1¼
52⅝	39½	6	Iron Prod	200	41	41	41	—5½
31¼	21⅝	3	Jordan Motors	3800	31¼	30	30	— ¼
24⅛	17⅝	..	Kans City So	5300	22¼	21	21	—1⅛
55½	51¼	4	Kans City So pf	200	55	54¼	54¼	— ⅝
38⅝	20⅞	..	Kayser, Julius	3000	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—1⅞
102½	80	8	Kayser J pf	100	82	82	82	+1
35	9⅝	..	Kel Spring T	4600	16	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅞
78¼	40	..	Kelly T 6% pf	100	45	45	45	—2½
88	33	..	Kelly T 8% pf	100	46	46	46	—1
101	76	6	Kelsey Wheel	100	93	93	93	...
47⅞	34⅛	3	Kennecott Cop	56000	47¾	45⅝	47⅝	+1
1½	¼	..	Keokuk & D M	500	½	½	½	+ ½
4⅝	1⅞	..	Keystone T	2600	2⅛	2	2	...
79½	52⅛	..	Kinney G R	4500	77¼	72½	74½	+1½
434	287½	8	Kresge Co	1700	404½	392	400	—8
114½	110	7	Kresge Co pf	100	113	113	113	+3
62⅞	47⅝	..	Kresge D Stores	4900	56¼	53½	53⅝	—2⅝
97½	94	8	Kresge D S pf	500	96	95	95½	+1½
17⅛	8	..	Lee Rubber	300	11	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
72⅞	39½	3½	Lehigh Valley	27200	54⅝	49½	51	—1⅛
68⅝	56	4	Lima Loco W	2100	63	61¾	62	—1⅛
18	15⅛	2	Loews Inc	2300	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	...
8½	5½	..	Loft Inc	400	6⅞	6¼	6½	...
65¼	50	..	Loose Wiles	1700	64¼	61¾	64¼	+3¼
99¾	87¾	5	Louis & Nash	3200	99¼	97	98¼	+ ½
96⅝	75⅝	6	Mack Truck Inc	56300	96⅝	91⅝	95	+3
102½	95½	7	Mack Truck 1 pf	200	101¾	101¼	101¾	— ⅛
94⅛	87	7	Mack Truck 2 pf	100	94⅛	94¼	94¼	+2¼
119	107	7	Mackay	300	115⅝	115	115⅝	—2⅝
69	64⅛	4	Mackay pf	100	66½	66½	66½	...
68½	59	..	Macy & Co	100	64	64	64	+ ½
36⅛	26⅛	..	Magma Cop	27300	36	32⅞	33⅞	—1⅞
31⅝	18	..	Mallinson	4100	25½	22¾	22¾	—2⅞
92	78⅝	7	Mallinson pf	100	83	83	83	+4¼
69⅞	45	5	Manati Sugar	100	58	58	58	+1
49⅝	33¼	4	Man Elec Supply	2200	45⅞	41⅞	45⅞	—1
69⅜	42	4	Man Elev gtd	200	69¾	69½	69¾	...
51⅞	30½	3	Man Elev m g	1900	46⅝	44	44⅝	—2⅝
44	33½	3	Man Shirt	1300	35¼	34⅜	35¼	...
95½	86½	8	Manila Elec Ry	500	95½	94¾	95½	+ ½
37½	25⅜	..	Maracaibo Oil	5500	31½	29⅜	30	—1¼
13½	6¾	..	Market St Ry	400	9¼	9	9	—1
71½	43½	..	Mark St R pr pf	100	46½	46½	46½	...
42	29	..	Marland Oil	32000	33⅝	31⅛	31⅝	—1⅝
17⅞	8	..	Marlin Rock	100	10	10	10	—2
37⅞	31¼	4	Martin-Parry	6800	34	31¼	33	—1
46⅞	29⅞	..	Math Alkali	3700	42⅝	37½	38¼	—1¾
55⅜	38	..	Maxwell Mot A	9700	53¾	50⅜	50⅜	—1⅞
16	10⅛	..	Maxwell Mot B	4600	12⅞	11⅝	11¾	—1
95	83½	5	May Dept Stores	6700	92½	89⅞	91½	+ ½
106⅞	92	1.60	McCrory B	1700	99	95	97	—3
18½	15	1	McIntyre Mines	600	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
96	90½	1	Met Edison pf	100	94	94	94	...
24⅛	14½	..	*Mex Seaboard	12200	21⅞	20½	20⅝	— ½
23	12⅞	½	Mex Seaboard ctf	5000	21⅝	20	20¾	— ¼
24⅞	20	2	Miami Copper	2600	24	23½	23¾	— ¼
6⅞	..	..	Mid States Oil	27200	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
81	71½	..	Midland Stl pr pf	700	81	80	80½	+ ½
4	..	..	Minn & St L	600	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
46	28½	4	M StP & SSM	500	43½	42	42	...
60	55⅝	4	M St P&SSM L L	50	55¾	55¾	55¾	...
15⅞	10½	..	Mo K & T	11300	15⅛	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
45⅝	29⅞	..	Mo K & T pf	12700	44¼	42½	43⅝	+ ⅝
20⅝	9⅝	..	Mo Pacific	14900	19⅜	17⅝	17⅝	—1¾
51⅞	39	..	Mo Pacific pf	20800	49¾	47½	47¾	—1¾
71	61¼	4	Mont Power	2200	68⅝	65½	66¼	—2
36⅛	21⅛	3	Mont Ward & Co	3700	35¼	33⅛	35⅝	+2
27½	18	..	Moon Motor	8600	22½	21¼	21⅛	— ⅜
9¼	6	..	Mother Lode C	18000	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
18	8	..	Mullins Body	400	16⅞	16	16	—1
39¼	29⅛	..	Munsingwear	1200	35	34	34½	+ ¾
114⅝	96½	7	Nash Motors	700	110	108⅝	109	—1⅝
133¾	120½	7	Nash Chat & StL	200	133¾	133	133¾	+1¼
10⅝	5⅞	..	Nat Acme	1600	6¼	5	5½	—1
62½	50⅛	..	*Nat Biscuit	2900	62¼	61	62¼	+1¼
125⅞	120½	7	Nat Biscuit pf	400	125¾	125	125¾	+ ¾
64	44	..	Nat Cl & Suit	200	56½	56	56	—1
38⅛	30⅛	3	Nat Dairy Prod	26200	38¼	36	38	+1⅝
43	37	..	Nat Dept Stores	200	38⅜	38	38	— ⅜
96	92⅝	7	Nat Dept Stor pf	200	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅝
44⅞	18⅞	..	Nat En & Sta	3900	24⅜	19¼	20¾	—3¼
89	71	..	Nat En & Sta pf	300	76	71	71	—7⅝
161	123½	8	Nat Lead	23800	161	146	161	+13
117	111½	7	Nat Lead pf	200	117	116⅜	117	+2
2½	..	..	Nat Ry Mex 2d pf	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
72⅛	55⅛	4	*Nat Supply	1000	59	57½	57½	— ¾
14⅞	11⅞	..	Nevada Con	4500	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
121½	93½	7	New O T & M	5100	108	104	106	—1
57	45⅞	..	Newport N & H	300	57	55	55	—1⅛
45	36⅛	4	N Y Air Brake	1900	43¼	41	41	—1⅞
51½	47⅛	4	N Y Air Brake A	100	50½	50½	50½	...
29	23	..	N Y Canners	500	29	28½	28½	— ½
108⅞	99⅞	5	N Y Central	23700	107⅜	106¼	107⅜	+ ⅜
114½	72½	6	N Y C & StL	11800	114½	106⅞	113	+3⅝
91⅛	83	6	N Y C & StL pf	3300	90½	89	90⅜	+ ⅜
37⅞	19	..	N Y Dock	1300	32½	29	29	—2¼
55⅛	41⅝	5	N Y Dock pf	200	49¾	48	48	—1⅝
30¼	14⅞	..	N Y N H & H	42300	28¼	26⅝	26¾	—1¼
22½	16	..	N Y Ont & West	2100	21¼	20⅛	20½	— ¾
		..	Niag Falls P com	100	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
28⅞	27	2	Niag F Pow pf	400	28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
21¼	12½	..	Norf South	800	18¼	19	19	— ⅜
132½	102½	7	Norf & West	45900	126⅛	122	124¾	+1⅞
27¼	22	..	*North Am Co	12400	27	26⅝	26¾	...
50½	43⅞	3	*North Am Co pf	1700	50	49¾	49	—1
67⅝	47⅞	5	North Pacific	17100	60	63¾	64	—1⅝
9⅞	7	1	Nunnally	100	8¼	8⅛	8¼	...
2⅛	1	..	Ohio B & B	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	31¾	2½	Ohio Fuel	400	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
		..	Okla Prod & R	2000	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6⅝	5	..	Ontario Silver	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	...
30	18	..	Onyx Hos	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+1
89½	77½	7	Onyx Hos pf	250	82	82	82	+2
21	18	1.50	Orpheum Circuit	400	21	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
73⅝	63⅞	4	Otis Elev	1800	66	64¾	65¾	— ¼
11⅞	7⅛	..	Otis Steel	2900	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
74⅝	48	..	Otis Steel pf	200	49⅞	48¾	48¾	—1
47	39⅛	3	Owens Bottle	2000	44⅜	42¾	43⅛	— ⅞
1⅛	..	..	Pac Development	2800	1	¾	¾	— ¼
95⅞	90⅛	8	Pac Gas & Elec	2500	95⅞	91⅜	95½	+1¼
10⅝	7	..	Pac Mail	200	10	10	10	+ ¼
58⅛	45	2	Pac Oil	26000	50½	47¾	47⅞	—2⅝
12⅞	9⅞	1.20	Packard Mot	3300	12	11½	11½	— ½
100	89½	7	Packard Mot pf	500	100	99⅞	100	+ ⅛
61¼	44⅛	..	Pan-Am Pet	17300	57¾	55	55¾	—2
59⅝	41⅛	..	Pan-Am Pet "B"	52300	56⅞	54	55	—1⅝
60⅝	25⅛	..	Park & Tilford	1300	29	28½	28½	— ¾
1⅜	..	..	Par&Bing stam	2400	1	1	1	...
46⅛	42⅛	3	Pennsylvania	10100	45½	44⅝	44⅝	— ½
4⅞	1⅝	..	Penn Seaboard	14100	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
102½	92⅛	7	Peoples Gas	1800	102¼	101	101½	—1
17⅛	9⅛	..	Peoria & East	300	16	11½	11½	—2¼
68⅛	40⅛	4	Pere Marquette	49200	68⅛	61¼	66⅝	+3¼
77	60	5	Pere Marq pf	4500	77	73	74	—1½
86½	71½	5	Pere Marq pr pf	2600	85½	82	83¾	—1⅝
52⅞	35	..	Phila & Read rts	100	49½	49½	49½	— ½
53⅛	42⅞	4	Phila Co	4200	51½	49¼	49½	—2
45½	42⅛	3	Phila Co pf	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅝
52⅞	34½	..	Phila & Read	57200	51¼	48⅝	49¼	—1⅝
88	46	..	Phillips Jones	200	72	69	72	+2
42⅛	31⅝	2	Phillips Pet	56500	37⅝	34⅞	35¼	—2¼
		..	Phillips rts	...	⅞	⅝	⅝	...
12⅛	6⅛	..	Pierce-Arrow	7900	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅞
35⅞	18⅛	8	Pierce-Arrow pf	7000	35⅞	30¼	31⅛	—1⅛
75	59½	..	Pierce-Ar pr pf	400	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅞
4½	1½	..	Pierce Oil	8900	2⅛	2	2	...
36	20	..	Pierce Oil pf	1000	29	27⅝	28	—1
62¾	56	4	Pitts Coal	700	58½	57½	57½	— ½
102	95	7	Pitts Steel pf	500	102	101	102	+2
14½	9⅞	.70	Pitts Util pf	7900	13⅞	13	13¼	— ½
63⅞	38	..	Pitts & W Va	52600	63⅞	58	60⅜	+ ⅞
102	85⅛	6	Pitts & W Va pf	2300	102	98	101	+3
14⅞	11⅞	..	Pitts Util pf ctfs	1100	13¼	13	13¼	...
58⅛	48⅛	4	Postum Cereal	14800	56½	54⅛	54⅞	...
115	110	8	Postum Cereal pf	500	114⅞	114½	114½	+1½
62	39	..	Pressed Stl Car	9000	44¼	41	41	—2½
90	68	..	Pressed St Car pf	3550	76½	68	70	—6
43½	22⅞	2	Prod & Ref	13300	32¼	30½	30⅝	—1½
16½	2¼	..	Pub S N J rts nw	7100	16½	15⅛	15⅝	— ½
58⅞	39	4	Public Serv N J	18700	58⅛	56⅝	57¼	— ⅝
		..	Pub Serv NJ pf	300	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
100	94⅛	8	Pub Serv El P pf	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
130⅞	113½	8	Pullman	17300	130⅝	125¼	130⅛	+3⅛
67⅝	47¼	5	Punta Sugar	7200	52⅝	49½	50⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	20	1½	Pure Oil	14300	24⅞	23	23½	—1
67⅛	4	4	Ry Sec Ill Cen ctf	100	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
122	106	..	Ry Steel Spring	2300	120	118½	120	+1½
33⅛	30	2.35	Rand Mines	200	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
13½	9	..	Ray Copper	11000	13⅛	12½	12⅞	+ ¾
24¼	15¼	..	Read rts	11200	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅝
79	51⅞	4	Reading	20500	62¼	60¼	61⅛	— ½
56½	34⅛	2	Reading 1st pf	600	36	35½	36	+ ½
56	33⅛	2	Reading 2d pf	2100	36⅜	36	36	+ ½
49⅝	32¼	..	Rem Typewriter	1900	42½	41	41	—2
94⅝	90¼	7	Rem Type 1st pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	—1
102	90¼	..	Rem Type 2d pf	200	98	98	98	—2
.15	.07	..	Rep Steel rts	8200	.15	.07	.07	...
15⅝	7½	..	Replogle Steel	11600	13	11¾	11¾	— ¾
61⅞	42	..	Republic Steel	5400	49¾	47	47	—2
95	82	7	Republic Steel pf	400	87½	87	87¼	+ ½
22⅞	9⅞	..	Reynolds Spring	8200	18½	16	16½	—1½
95⅛	86	6	Russia Ins	300	95⅞	94¾	94¾	...
74⅛	60	..	Robert Reis p 1st	100	60	60	60	...
59½	41½	3.46	Royal Dutch	9000	44	42½	43⅝	+1¼
40⅛	32	..	Rutland pf	100	37	37	37	...
30⅛	22	1	St Joseph Lead	800	29	28⅛	28⅛	—1
26⅞	19⅛	..	St L & San Fran	13300	25⅞	24¼	25	—1
53⅞	42⅞	..	St L & San Fr pf	6400	53	50⅝	52⅞	+1¼
45⅝	33	6	St L Southwest	5100	42⅝	41½	42⅛	— ⅜
71½	57⅞	5	St L Southwest pf	1700	69⅝	68½	68½	—1½
3⅛	1⅞	..	Santa Cecilia Sug	600	2⅝	2	2	...
64¼	32⅝	..	Savage Arms	...	62⅜	60	60	—2⅞
17½	6⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	12200	15⅞	13½	13½	—2⅛
32⅝	14⅛	..	Seaboard Air L pf	6500	31	28⅛	28¼	—2½
106⅞	78⅝	..	Sears Roebuck	4200	105⅛	103	104⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	..	..	Seneca Copper	1400	2⅞	2	2	...
8	4	..	Shattuck-Arizona	300	7½	7½	7½	...
41½	33	2.06	Shell Trans	200	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
20⅛	15⅝	1	Shell Un Oil	9100	17½	16⅛	16½	— ⅝
96⅝	91⅛	6	Shell Un Oil pf	900	95½	94⅞	95½	+1
104	102⅜	7	Sherwin Will pf	200	104	104	104	...
27	22	1	Simmons	1000	26	25¼	25¼	— ⅞
14⅞	10⅜	..	Simms Pet	9600	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅞
27⅞	15	..	Sinclair Oil	18000	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
90	77	8	Sinclair Oil pf	300	84	83	84	+1
29	17⅛	..	Skelly Oil	4700	20⅞	18⅞	19	—1⅜
67¾	52	6	Sloss Shef St	7600	67½	65¼	66	— ½
95⅞	64½	6	South P R Sug	400	72	70	70	—4⅜
96¼	85½	6	Southern Pacific	17800	95⅝	94¼	95⅝	+ ½
67	38½	5	Southern Ry	20600	64⅝	63⅛	64	— ⅛
75½	66¾	5	Southern Ry pf	1800	75½	75¼	75¼	...
100	97½	7	Spalding pf	100	97½	97½	97½	— ½
18¼	7⅞	..	Spicer Co	300	12½	11	11	—2¼
90	78	8	Spicer Co pf	100	84	84	84	—1½
37⅞	31½	3	Std G & E	46600	36½	35⅞	28¼	+ ¼
85	71½	6	Stand Mill pf	100	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
68½	55½	2	S Oil Cal	21600	61	58⅛	59	— ⅞
42¼	33	1	S Oil N J	15100	36¾	35⅝	35¾	— ⅝
119	115¾	7	St Oil N J pf	700	119	118⅝	118	— ½
35¼	28¼	3	St Plate Glass	6900	32½	30	30	—2
100⅞	48½	10	Stewart-Warner	15600	55⅝	50¾	52	—2½
84⅞	54½	8	Stromberg	1600	63¾	60	60	—4
39	30½	1*	Studebaker	37900	38⅞	37¼	37¼	—1¼
89	89	7*	St Pl Glass pf	100	89	89	89	+1¾
12⅛	7	..	Sub Boat	2600	9¼	8⅝	8¾	— ½
34⅞	23	3	Superior Steel	100	28	28	28	+3
3	1⅞	..	Sweets Co of Am	1000	2	1⅞	2	...
9	6¼	..	Telautograph	500	9	8¾	8¾	...
9¾	6¾	..	Tenn Cop&Chem	2400	8¾	8¼	8½	— ⅝
45⅝	37¾	3	Texas Co	15700	41⅜	40½	40½	— ⅜
75¼	57¼	6	Texas Gulf Sul	22500	75¼	72⅞	74¼	+ ⅜
34⅞	19	..	Texas & Pac	37500	34⅞	31¼	34¾	+2¼
15¼	8¼	..	Texas Pac C&O	5200	10⅜	9	9⅛	—1⅜
18½	8¾	..	Third Ave	1000	13⅝	12	12⅝	—1⅛
151	118¼	4	Tidewater Oil	1100	127⅞	122	122	—5½
41	31½	3	Timken	12600	35½	34	35	+ ½
6¼	3¾	..	Trans Oil	54600	5¾	4¾	5	— ¾
35⅛	25½	3	Transue & W	100	33	33	33	—1
66	44⅞	4	Twin City R T	200	47¼	47	47	...
43	36¾	3	Under Type	400	38¼	37⅝	38	— ⅛
118½	115	7	Under Type pf	100	115	115	115	—3
64⅝	46½	6	Union Bag & P	300	50	48	48	—2
⅜	⅛	..	Union Oil	100	¼	¼	¼	...
143⅞	126⅝	10	Union Pac	10200	143	141¼	143	+12
75⅞	70	4	Union Pac pf	1000	75⅞	75⅜	75¾	+ ¼
121½	94	5	*Union Tk Car	1900	121½	116¼	117	—1¾
116¾	106¼	7	*Un Tk Car pf	300	114	114	114	— ¼
43	39¾	6	United Dyewood	100	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅝
37	21⅛	..	United Alloy Stl	300	25	23¾	25	+2
224½	182	8	United Fruit	4400	224½	217	218¾	—1⅛
20½	7⅝	..	United Ry Inv	6500	20	17½	17¾	—2⅜
54⅝	26½	..	Unit Ry Inv pf	5500	49½	43½	45	—4⅛
105¼	64	..	U S C I Pipe	69700	105¼	92	95½	—4⅝
94⅞	81⅞	7	U S C I Pipe pf	300	94	93⅝	93⅝	+ ¼
29⅞	21½	..	U S Dist Corp	14900	29⅞	28¼	29	+ ¾
24	16⅝	..	U S Hoffman	2000	23½	21	21½	—2
¼	⅛	..	U S Hoffman rts	700	¼	⅛	¼	...
83⅝	61⅛	..	U S Ind Alcohol	36100	75⅞	71½	72⅝	— ⅝
103¾	98	7	U S Ind Alco pf	200	103¾	103½	103½	+ ½
107⅝	90	8	U S Realty & Im	900	97½	95½	95⅝	—2⅝
109	100	7	U S R & Imp pf	300	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
42⅞	22½	..	U S Rubber	9300	32½	30⅝	31⅛	—1⅝
94⅝	66½	8	U S Rub 1st pf	9000	86	84	85	—1½
31⅝	18½	..	U S Smelt	5100	31¼	28⅛	29⅛	—1⅝
46⅛	37½	3½	U S Smelt pf	400	45	45	45	...
60⅞	50⅝	7	Un P & R pf	100	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—3⅝
21	13	..	Un P & Rad	100	16	16	16	+ ⅜
110	94¼	5	U S Steel	259900	110	106⅝	107⅝	—1⅛
123	118⅝	7	*U S Steel pf	2200	121⅝	121	121⅝	— ⅛
81⅝	64	4	Utah Copper	2800	81¼	79⅝	79⅝	— ¾
31½	16⅝	..	Utah Securities	16000	30⅝	27⅝	29¼	— ¾
10⅝	¾	..	Va-Car Chem	2800	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	2½	..	Va-Car Chem pf	1900	5⅝	5	5	— ¼
7	⅝	..	Va-Car Chem B	100	1	1	1	— ¼
53	36	..	Va Iron C&Coke	400	37½	37½	37½	...
69	63	7	Vulcan D pf	100	63	63	63	—1
33½	19¼	..	Vanadium	4450	25⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
15⅛	4⅝	..	Vivaudou	1300	6	5⅛	6	...
72⅝	36	..	Va Ry & Pow	1900	63⅝	60½	63⅝	+2⅞
17⅝	10⅝	..	Wabash	8900	16⅛	15	15¾	+ ⅞
47⅝	34	..	Wabash pf A	18700	45	42½	44⅞	+1⅛
17⅛	14	1¼	Waldorf System	200	15½	15⅛	15⅛	...
105¼	105	7	Wash Crosby pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
19½	14⅝	1	Web & Heilbron	2300	15⅜	15	15¼	— ⅛
43	35¼	2½	Wells-Fargo Ex	200	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ½
117	111⅝	7	West Elec pf	1500	117	116	117	...
13⅝	8⅝	..	West Maryland	29300	13⅝	12⅛	13	...
21⅝	15⅛	..	West Md 2d pf	8400	21⅝	20½	21	+ ½
24⅝	14⅝	..	West Pacific	3700	22⅝	21½	21¼	— ⅞
73⅞	58	6	West Pacific pf	1450	71	70	70	—1
98	47½	4	West Penn Co	1700	89	87	87½	—1⅜
94½	87½	7	West Penn Co pf	200	92	91⅞	91⅞	—2¼
113¾	105	7	West Union Tel	2400	112½	110½	111	+ ¼
96⅝	84	6	Westinghse AB	800	94½	93	93	—1
65	55⅛	4	Westinghse El	12100	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
80¼	72	4	Westinghse 1 pf	500	80¼	80	80	+ ⅛
15⅛	7½	..	Wheeling & L E	44500	15⅛	13⅝	14⅞	+ ⅞
26½	14¼	..	Wheel & LE pf	16200	26½	23	25¼	+1¼
29⅝	23⅛	2	White Eagle Oil	1100	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
59⅝	50½	4	White Motor	20700	59	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
5	⅞	..	Wickwire Spenc	3800	1⅝	1¼	1½	— ⅛
14¼	6⅞	..	Willys Overland	15400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
88	61½	..	Willys-Over pf	18600	70⅝	66⅝	67⅛	+2⅛
28	4⅛	..	Wilson & Co	10000	9½	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
72⅛	15	..	Wilson & Co pf	700	24⅝	20	20	—7⅛
120½	72½	8	*Woolworth	15400	114⅝	110⅝	111⅞	—1⅜
31¾	23¼	..	Worth Pump	1000	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—1⅝
68½	58½	6	Worth P pf B	400	66	65	65	—3½
13½	9⅝	1	Wright Aero	1300	13⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
42	35	3	Wrigley Co	2400	40⅞	40	40¼	— ⅛
85⅝	44¾	5	Yellow Cab	8700	56⅝	51⅜	55¼	+ ⅜
70¼	62	5	Youngstown	1100	70	69½	69½	+ ½

*Ex-dividend. †Sales through Friday. ‡Ex-rights.

Total sales for week, stocks 5,131,100 shares; bonds, $95,803,000.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF EVENTS IN BRITISH TRADE

American Funds Seek Higher Interest Rates in Europe—Rubber Advances

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 9—Business here this week has been remarkably little affected by the exciting political happenings.

The favorable prospects of the London Reparations Conference produced a bullish tone on the stock exchange in the early part of the week, when speculation in German Government securities was especially active. This was followed by a reaction which deflated stockbrokers hastened to attribute to the credit-shattering results of the Anglo-Soviet treaty. It has also been associated, however, with profit-taking which has probably been at least as potent.

The treaty was criticized in this city in the most scathing terms. One undoubted authority describes this treaty as an attempt "to relieve a foreign defaulter of the consequences of a default." Another resolutely declines to believe that Parliament will pledge this country's credit in return for "vague, unsubstantial offers made to British creditors"; a third finds in it an unsigned cheque waved before the Russians to induce them to believe it represents money.

One feature of the week has been the steady improvement in the dollar value of the pound. This is associated here with the reduction to 3 per cent in the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate which has accelerated the movement, already in operation, for the transference of American funds to take advantage of the higher scale of interest prevailing in Britain. It has been accompanied by a fall in the sterling value of the rupee which had previously been mounting steadily in anticipation of the heavy demand for funds to move India's autumn crops. This fall in the rupee is attributed largely to Indian purchases of gold.

Proposed German Loan

The proposed £40,000,000 loan for Germany is still actively discussed here, not so much in connection with the question whether this sum can be raised—which depends upon the security ultimately provided—but as touching on the effects it may have on British trade. Weighty contribution to this subject comes from the well-known Prof. John M. Keynes. In a reasoned address delivered at Oxford this week, Professor Keynes lays down the theory that the flow of British capital into investments overseas is gravely handicapping industrial recovery at home. He points out that last year there was placed abroad two-thirds of the amount which passed through investment markets, or one-third to one-half of Britain's total savings. In consequence he finds that profitable industrial enterprises in this country are starved for funds.

The remedy he proposed is to change the law relating to British trustee investments so as to divert the flow of capital from state and corporation stocks abroad into productive undertakings at home. Professor Keynes would also regulate the redemption of trustee investments in Britain according to the supply of suitable home securities to take their place.

This reinforces from a new angle the arguments long put forward in industrial circles here, namely that to lend British money to such an important industrial competitor as Germany is to subject British industry to a challenge which under the present system of restricted output and consequent high cost of production may be very difficult to meet.

Rubber Prices Advance

A development which has attracted attention here this week has been the rise in rubber prices. Landings of this commodity in the last seven days have been only 725 tons, which with deliveries at 847 tons means a further small decrease in warehouse stocks.

This in the absence of extensive buying from America only partially accounts for a situation which is attributed also to the atttitude of sellers in the East, who look for a big expansion in the demand from Germany.

In this connection it is to be noted that another attempt is being made to reconstruct the Dunlop Rubber Company. The new proposals go before shareholders next month. Preference shareholders who objected to the scheme as first drafted now have their holdings written down on a 16s. basis instead of 15s., and are understood to have accepted this arrangement, which should enable a moderate dividend on the ordinary shares this year.

In view of the depression in the steel trade, news has been received here with satisfaction that the Ebbw Vale Steel Works, which have been closed for several weeks, have decided to resume Monday.

The outlook for the shipbuilding firms, on the other hand, shows little change. In presenting the annual report to their shareholders this week the directors of Workman, Clark & Co. of Belfast point out that although their production continued large it was made possible only by the acceptance of business at unremunerative rates, owing to the severe competition prevailing.

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MANCHESTER COTTON SPINNERS CONTINUE PART-TIME SCHEDULE

By Special Cable

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 9—After a survey of the position of the cotton trade, the general committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation today decided to recommend a continuance, until the end of the year, of the organized short-time movement which otherwise should terminate in September.

It was also resolved to instruct the short-time organization committee to carefully watch the progress of the movement and its effect on trade, and embower it to muke such amended recommendations, varying the amount of curtailment of production, as in its opinion the state of trade should warrant.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.52¼	$4.52⅜	$4.8648
Cables	4.53½	4.52⅝	4.8648
French francs	.0553	.0556½	.193
Belgian francs	.0508	.0512	.193
Swiss francs	.1895	.1900	.193
Lire	.0448½	.0450	.193
Holland	.3890	.3894	.402
Sweden	.2665	.2667	.268
Norway	.1392	.1388	.268
Denmark	.1623	.1623	.268
Spain	.1343	.1344	.193
Portugal	.0295	.0290	1.08
Greece	.0179	.0179	.193
†Austria	.0141⅛	.0141⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3375	.3325	.4245
Brazil	.1020	.1020	.3244
Poland (Zloty)	.1925	.1925	.193
†Hungary	.0131½	.0121½	.203
Jugoslavia	.0125	.0125	.193
Finland	.0252	.0252	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0295	.0296	.2026
Rumania	.0045¼	.0045	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7250	.7350	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5363	.5337½	.78
Bombay	.3213	.3225	.4866
Yokohama	.4125	.4125	.4984
Uruguay	.7875	.7875	1.0342
Chile	.1015	.0993	.365
Peru	4.15	4.15	4.8665

†Per thousand.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follow:

Actual Condition	Aug. 9	Aug. 2
Surplus	$21,666,500	$25,965,580
Aggregate res	620,505,000	628,685,000
Loans dis. etc.	5,230,555,000	5,263,262,000
Cash in vlts	44,870,000	40,768,000
Res of Mem bks	601,793,000	610,477,000
Resv in vlts	7,977,000	7,435,000
Rsv in depostrs	10,735,000	10,773,000
Demand deps	4,466,574,000	4,498,061,000
Time deps	845,118,000	537,492,000
Circulation	33,343,000	32,907,000
U S deps	14,895,000	14,894,000
Average Condition		
Surplus	17,249,740	27,962,640
Loans, dis etc	5,241,398,000	5,199,933,000
Cash in vlts	45,929,000	45,406,000
Resv of mem bks	600,512,000	607,569,000
Revs in vlts	7,801,000	7,604,000
Rsv in depstrs	10,412,000	10,468,000
Demand deps	4,489,599,000	4,460,212,000
Time deps	534,253,000	534,037,000
Circulation	33,060,000	32,458,000
U S deposits	14,895,000	14,879,000

PACIFIC COAST EARNINGS

The Pacific Coast Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1924, net earnings of $95,879 after expenses, compared with a net of $143,502 in the preceding quarter.

OUR AUGUST CIRCULAR lists securities which we recommend for investment to yield.

Bonds	5.60% to 7.50%
Preferred stocks	6.70% to 8.20%
Common & capital stocks	5.50% to 7.35%

Copy will be sent upon request and such detailed specific circulars as may be desired

STONE & WEBSTER
Incorporated
147 Milk Street
Boston
New York Chicago

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET BUOYANT

By Special Cable

BRADFORD, Eng., Aug. 9—The wool market is buoyant, with prices hardening in all classes. There is a good volume of sales in merino tops and yarns. Crossbreds are also receiving more support. London brokers require substantial advances on last sale limits for withdrawn wools.

Current prices follow: 64s, 6s. 1d.; 60s, 5s. 5½d.; 56s, 3s. 11d.; 50s, 3s. 1½d.; 46s, 2s. 4d.

PLAN JUICE GRAPE EMBARGO

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Juice grape shipped from California will be subject to local freight embargo restrictions whenever traffic becomes heavy enough to warrant such action, A. E. Ruffer, manager of transportation for the Erie Railroad, said today. New York fruit trade men expect traffic to become heavy about the first week in September.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR FALL

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Class one railroads had in storage on July 15 7141 locomotives in anticipation of the seasonal increase in freight traffic which always comes in the fall of the year. This constituted the largest number of serviceable locomotives in storage at any one time since May, 1922, and was an increase of 24 since July 1.

POSTAL RECEIPTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Ten of the 50 industrial cities throughout the United States reported an increase greater than 20 per cent in postal receipts for July, 1924, over the corresponding period last year, according to figures made public by Postmaster-General New. The average gain for 50 cities was 10.54 per cent over 1923.

STANDARD OIL CURTAILMENT

TOLEDO, Aug. 9—The Standard Oil Company of Ohio has curtailed operations at its refinery here.

An Account in a Good Bank

is more than a business convenience,—it is an index to one's standing and character. BANKING BY MAIL can be done with safety, and persons in remote corners of the earth may have a checking or savings account in Boston, in a national bank, a member of the Federal Reserve System, with correspondents in leading cities, by simply writing us a letter.

Citizens National Bank
179 Summer St., Boston, U. S. A., and 146 State St.

FALL RIVER COTTON BUSINESS BEGINS TO SHOW ACTIVITY

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)—The print cloth market here has continued very firm this week, and sales, including unlisted goods, will total nearly 125,000 pieces. Prospects for a revival of normal business conditions look brighter to mill men. Prices have advanced fully an eighth of a cent over last week's quotations on many constructions.

Buyers have found that they must meet the advanced prices to obtain goods in the local market. Most of the mills are so well sold up that they can afford to hold for better prices. This condition is particularly true of the 25-inch and 38½-inch constructions. Sales in the latter type have been heavy during the last three weeks.

Inquiry on all constructions has been good, but most of the demand has been for 36-inch low counts and sateens. Sateens have been especially firm at 14 cents for the 37½-inch, 64x104, 4.37s. Some mills are holding this type for 14¼, and others for 14½ cents. There has been a good demand for fine goods.

Most of the buying was done earlier in the week. Mills have declined, generally, to take future contracts at present quotations in view of the continued strength shown by the raw cotton market.

Quotations for this week are: 38½-inch, 64x60, 10c; 39-inch, 56x44, 8c; 27-inch, 64x60, 7⅛c; 27-inch, 56x52, 6c; 25-inch, 56x54, 5¼c.

SMALL DECREASE IN STEEL TONNAGE

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Unfilled orders of the U. S. Steel Corporation on July 31, made public total, totaled 3,187,072, a decrease of 75,433 tons under the total at the end of June.

WOOLWORTH SALES ENORMOUS

NEW YORK, Aug 9—Sales of the F. W. Woolworth Company this year will total close to $220,000,000, according to an estimate made today by Earl P. Charlton, vice-president, upon his return from Europe. Mr. Charlton reported improvement in the company's foreign business.

RADIO

SAN FRANCISCO RADIO EXHIBIT TO OPEN AUG. 16

Will Be One of Finest Ever Held—Expect 100,000 to Attend

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 2—Affording a graphic panorama of radio construction from pioneering stages through a period of meteoric development, forecasting the future of radio, the Pacific Radio Exposition, opening here in the spacious Civic Auditorium, Aug. 16, stresses the educational side rather than the commercial, declare radio leaders. The exposition marshals one of the finest and most comprehensive outlays of engineering achievement ever assembled. The exposition closes Aug. 21.

"We want to make this exposition a research laboratory rather than merely a display of merchandise," Alfred S. Lindstrom, chairman of the exposition association's executive committee, said. "The entire show is keyed to that idea. For the first time, an exposition of this nature has been placed on a co-operative basis. A promoter would have charged us $40,000; we are doing it for $20,000, and 200 national radio corporations and concerns have come in to occupy every inch of the 40,000 square feet of floor space available."

Prove Radio No Fad

The exposition will aim to prove that radio is not a mere fad. However, its most ardent promoters have realized for some time that as a dispenser merely of regular music the radio must soon pass into an eclipse so far as its entertainment possibilities are concerned. Hence educational exhibits, radio in the schools, and its value to the lecturer and teacher are to be featured. The University of California and other educational institutions are co-operating with the exposition authorities to stress this side of radio.

The exposition promises to advance very considerably the difficult task of standardization and stabilization. Definite effort will be made to facilitate corporate financing and place the industry on a solid base, say the experts. The electrician thinks of radio as a mechanism, while the music dealer sells it as "musical merchandise." Various exhibits will illustrate both of these in educational sequence.

They will also envisage its adaptability to commercial usage, now mounting rapidly to the importance of the telegraph, telephone and air mail.

To the rambling radio fan the exposition may appear at first glance a battery of booths with stuff in them to sell. The presence of affable salesmen seems to assure this view. Behind the scene or a little to one side are the inventors and students who have worked in their little workshops and corporation laboratories. These men have faith in the future of radio and are brought together here, many of them, to convene in this huge clearing house of ideas for the mutual advancement of a great industry.

Will Continue a Week

During the six days of the exposition it is estimated that 100,000 persons will attend.

Programs will be radiocast each afternoon and evening over KPO, Hale Brothers' station, San Francisco. The studio of KPO has been moved to the main stage of the auditorium where the artists and speakers will be in full view of visitors to illustrate the mechanics of radiocasting. An elaborate decorative scheme with radio as its motif will convert every booth into a miniature radiocasting station topped with tiny antenna. The dummy receiving set, 20 feet long, 10 feet high, equipped with imitation tubes will emit out of its huge loud speaker, the actors and artists who take the platform to prove, in a peculiar sense, that all the world is a stage.

Special trains, to bring trade leaders to San Francisco for the show will be operated from New York and from Los Angeles, while thousands of visitors from Pacific coast points are expected for the six days which have been designated as follows, San Francisco day, East Bay day, Great Valley day, Peninsula and Santa Clara Valley day, Los Angeles day and North Coast day.

Question Box

178. I have been following very carefully the Radio Page and wish to express my sincere appreciation for its helpful contents. Through the articles and information I have now come to the place where I would like to build the Browning-Drake regenaformer set and beg of you to be so kind as to give me the address of this company so I may write for the necessary parts. I noted in your edition of the 9th inst. that they are making a complete kit which will cost $52.10, and this is what I have reference to in desiring their address. At the present writing I have an eight-tube Ultradyne which I assembled myself. The inclosed description shows the wiring diagram and also the parts used. To date I cannot say that I am exactly satisfied with the performance of this outfit, although I am not condemning it, because the present season is very bad for reception, due to the heavy electrical disturbances and static in this section of the country. I have a Marion folding loop, but cannot seem to get any volume with it, so I have been using an outdoor antenna of one wire, 40 feet high and 160 feet long. The farthest I have heard to date has been Kansas City. Kindly give me your opinion of the inclosed circuit and also the parts specified. It might also interest you to know of another peculiar condition existing here in this oil camp. The current supplying the lights is generated by three direct current motors, two of which are shunt wound, and the other compound wound. There is a tremendous induction somewhere, and to date I have not been able to eliminate same, consequently there are times that the reception on my radio set is almost impossible. Recently I had a switch installed on a telephone pole, thereby being able to cut off the current some 50 feet away from the house, and I find that this eliminates considerable noise, but still I manage to pick up the generators on certain dial settings. Could you suggest any manner of insulating against this?—F. H., Los Naxanjos, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

(Ans.) The set you are now using is one that seems to have given a wide variety of results according to reports from various parts of the country. For this reason it is difficult to give a definite rating of efficiency, since we have personally never used a set of this type. Theoretically from the diagram it should be quite efficient. The Browning-Drake receiver is considerably simpler to construct and operate, but there is one point we want to stress above all others. That is the absolute need to keep the antenna and lead-in extremely short. We have actually had much better reception with a short inside antenna than with a long outside one.

The current hum from the generators in your camp is a difficult thing to eliminate. All you can do is to keep lines carrying this current away from your set and antenna such as you have done by the switch. The reason you are getting this on certain wavelengths is probably due to the fact that the small sparks created in the motors act as miniature transmitters, and as they have a certain period or frequency of their own, within the range of the set, they are picked up just as spark code signals would be. The address you desire is L. J. Radio Agency, Box 81, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

Radio Programs

FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 16, AND SUNDAY, AUG. 17

One of the most unusual radiocasts of the year will be the detailed account of the final matches of the women's national lawn tennis championship being held at the West Side Tennis Stadium, Forest Hills, L. I. This will be transmitted by WEAF, which will be connected by direct wire to a remote control station located at the courtside.

We have never heard a tennis match radiocast before and are at a loss to understand just how the announcer will be able to keep the public informed of the various moves when the action is so fast and the descriptive language of tennis so long. It will be interesting to see how well he succeeds.

WOR has been featuring a number of orchestras of steamships in the service of the United States Lines. On this occasion it will be the orchestra of the liner President Harding. You need not take a trip to Europe. Just put a steamer chair on the beach and turn on the radio and by closing your eyes, breathing the salt air and listening to the music of the orchestra on the afterdeck (of the studio) you will have all the high points of a trans-Atlantic trip absolutely free. Another feature at this station; an unusual one, will be a talk by Robert Wilberforce of the British Library of Information.

10 p. m.—Program by the Ben Friedman Entertainers.

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia Pa. (509 Meters)

9 a. m.—Sassiore gossip.
12:05 p. m.—Organ recital by Karl Bonawitz.
2 p. m.—"What the Wild Waves are Saying," picked up by a microphone placed amidst the breaking waves.
3:05 p. m.—Visiting artists and chats with celebrities.
7:30 p. m.—Concert by Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra, Roy B. Comfort, conductor.
8:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the Kentucky Serenaders under the direction of Johnny Hamp.
9 p. m.—Concert by Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra, Roy B. Comfort, conductor.

WRC, Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

5:15 p. m.—Instruction in international code.
6 p. m.—Children's Hour by Peggy Albion.
7:45 p. m.—Bible talk.
8 p. m.—Dance program.

KDKA, Westinghouse, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by the Westinghouse Band, T. J. Vastine, conductor.
6:30 p. m.—The Children's Period.
8 p. m.—Concert by the Westinghouse Band, T. J. Vastine, conductor, and P. A. Collins, tenor.

WWJ, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

8:30 a. m.—"Tonight's Dinner" and a special talk by the Woman's Editor.
12 noon—The Detroit News Orchestra.
3 p. m.—Concert by Schmeman's Concert Band.
7:30 p. m.—Concert by Schmeman's Concert Band.

WCAE, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

2 p. m.—Piano recital by Prof. Otto Kalsels.
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.
6:30 p. m.—Uncle Kaybee.
8:30 p. m.—Musical program.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)

3:30 p. m.—The Star's Radio Orchestra.
6 p. m.—Address. Eighth of a series of talks by a speaker from the editorial staff of the Star. The Tell-Me-a-Story Lady. Music, Carl Nordberg's Plantation Players.

KYW, Westinghouse, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

10:35 a. m.—Table talk by Mrs. A. J. Peterson of People's Gas Company.
5:45 p. m.—Children's bedtime story.
6 p. m.—Dinner concert radiocast.
7 p. m.—Musical program; Grace Hegseth, soprano; Kathryn Orr, accompanist; Mac and Mike, jubilee Gospel singers.
8 p. m.—Talk by Vivette Gorman of the Home Economics Department.
8:05 p. m.—Youth's Companion.

WHAS, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky. (399 Meters)

4 to 5 p. m.—Selections by the Alamo Theater Orchestra; Harry S. Currie, conductor.
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of Miss Carolyn Pell.

WFAA, Dallas News and Dallas Journal, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

12:20 p. m.—Address, John Howard Payne, on "Building for Keeps."
3:30 p. m.—Music by the Old-Time Fiddlers.
8:30 p. m.—Notto Male Quartet in vocal recital.
11 p. m.—Adolphus Hotel Orchestra, Lawrence Morrell directing.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KPO, Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (423 Meters)

12 noon—Reading of the Scripture.
1 p. m.—Rudy Seiger's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Musical matinee.
3:30 p. m.—Tea dansant. E. Max Brookfield's Versatile Band.
8 p. m.—Art Weidner and his popular artists.

KGO, General Electric Company, Oakland, Calif. (312 Meters)

4 p. m.—Concert Orchestra, Vinton La Ferrera conducting.
8 p. m.—Instrumental Trio; Paul Benson, baritone; Fern Bachman, violinist; Beatrice L. Sherwood, soprano; Wilhemina Welthus, pianist; Bacatollen Quartet; address, "God and Nature," the Rev. Stanley Armstrong Hunter; Vernal Deane, cellist; Jess Campbell, violinist; Paul Benson, baritone; Harry Tallman, viola soloist; instrumental quintet.
10 p. m.—Henry Halstead and his dance orchestra.

KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

3 p. m.—Children's program.
10 p. m.—George Olsen's Orchestra.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (467 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Hennessy's Paramount Players.
8 p. m.—Aeolian Trio Instrumental. Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 10
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEAF, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York City (492 Meters)

2 p. m.—Sunday Hymn Sing.
3 p. m.—Interdenominational Services.
4 p. m.—The ninth of a series of lectures on "Literature of the Old Testament," by Professor Herbert B. Howe of Columbia University.
6:30 p. m.—Musical program.
8:15 p. m.—Organ recital.

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)

2:35 p. m.—Special Sunday afternoon concert by Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra, Roy B. Comfort, conductor.
6:45 p. m.—Evening service from Holy Trinity Church.
8:30 p. m.—Concert, with prominent soloists.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

KFQA, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo. (361 Meters)

11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo.

KSD, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (546 Meters)

9 p. m.—Musical program.

WHAS, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky. (399 Meters)

4 p. m.—Church service under the auspices of the Broadway Christian Church; the Rev. Dr. W. N. Briney, pastor.
5 p. m.—Concert under the direction of Mrs. Jane Webster Murrell.

WHAA, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. (484 Meters)

8 p. m.—Hymns by Mrs. Harry Sherman Longley, contralto.

WOS, State Marketing Bureau, Jefferson City, Mo. (440.9 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Religious services.

WFAA, Dallas News and Dallas Journal, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

9 p. m.—Song recital.
9:50 p. m.—Popular music recital by Jack Gardner's Orchestra.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KPO, Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (423 Meters)

11 a. m.—Undenominational and nonsectarian church services. Organ selections by Theodore J. Irwin.
8:30 p. m.—Concert by Rudy Seiger's Orchestra.

CHURCH SERVICE RADIOCAST

The regular Sunday morning service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be radiocast next Sunday by radio station KFQA, St. Louis, wavelength 361 meters. The service begins at 11 a. m., central standard time.

LUDLUM STEEL ASSETS

The balance sheet of the Ludlum Steel Company as of June 30, 1924, shows current assets of $3,154,040, as compared with current liabilities of $199,128, leaving a working capital of $2,954,912.

Superpower British Radiocasting Station



© Barratt's Photo Press, Ltd.

Here is Shown Part of the Plant at the New British High-Powered Station at Chelmsford, England, Which Will Transmit Programs on a High Wavelength at Far Greater Power Than Has Ever Been Attempted Before for General Radiocasting.

British Radio Notes

LONDON, July 31—The British Broadcasting Company's experiment with their high-power station at Chelmsford looks like a success. They recently gave their first important entertainment there when Dame Clara Butt sang five songs and Captain Eckersley, the chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Company, gave a talk on the high-power experiment.

Captain Eckersley explained that they wanted to find out how far it is possible by means of a high-power station working on a 1600 meter wavelength to serve many of those hitherto not well served by radiocasting. Crystal users, he said, had written enthusiastically from the country who were beyond the range of the ordinary stations.

A point worth noticing, said Captain Eckersley, was that the concert had been transmitted by the high-power station to each of the 14 other stations, being relayed from them on their own wavelengths, so that Dame Clara Butt's voice was going through the ether on 15 different wavelengths as one voice.

The Postmaster-General, replying recently to a question in Parliament, said that 40,000 words of press traffic were transmitted weekly to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Parts also of British official wireless messages which were transmitted from the Leafield station between 8 p. m. and midnight were picked up in India and other Dominions though not intended specifically for them. These official messages averaged about 9000 a week.

Wireless is slowly but surely gaining ground as a means of spreading education. It was used by Mr. Lloyd-James, master of phonetics at University College who, with the assistance of Ladipe Solanke, a Yoruba, gave a story in the Yoruba language to illustrate the various tones of that tongue.

News comes from India that the Bombay Port Trust has placed contracts for four 20-watt combined transmitting and receiving sets for intercommunication between the Port signal station and three of its lighthouses. They will be designed for either telegraphy or telephony and will work on a 250-meter wavelength.

The Government of India has arranged a simple method of licensing receiving sets which will apply to the three cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. A simple form signed by the president and secretary of the Radio Club is all that is required, and as change of address is only necessary when it is for a period over a month sets can be taken to the hills or seaside for the week-ends.

Belgrade, the capital of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is not going to be left behind in matters wireless. A big wireless plant has been erected and is ready to work. The radiocasting station is at Rakovitza, about two miles south of Belgrade, and has a capacity of 25 kilowatts. It is capable of three simultaneous transmissions.

Norway is taking steps to regularize radiocasting. The word "broadcasting" which has hitherto been used is to be replaced by "kringkasting." Such of the public who have so far owned receiving sets have done so illegally, but now on payment of a small fee they can get a permit from any telegraph office.

Through the International Radio Association from Spain comes the story of the results of a wireless experiment. It was noticed that some carrier pigeons, released near the fourth wireless station at Paterna, near Valencia, in Spain, while the station was transmitting, appeared to lose all sense of direction. The test was repeated several times with the same result showing conclusively that the birds were affected by the electromagnetic waves.

At Todmorden in Yorkshire the corporation has installed a powerful receiving set in the public park so that the Manchester programs, about 18 miles away, may be available. The set is one of four valves with a four-valve resistance coupled amplifier. Six balanced loud speakers are used and the music can be clearly heard up to a distance of half a mile.

RADIO IN INDIA IS APPRECIATED BY POPULACE

Many Provinces Unite in Meeting New Demands of Radiocasting

BOMBAY, July 15 (Special Correspondence) — The Government of India convened a radiocasting conference in Delhi last year, which was adjourned without coming to a decision, but at a subsequent informal conference, held in the imperial capital, definite proposals were formulated, which are now under consideration by the different provincial governments. To find out whether there would be a demand for radiocasting, the Radio Club of Bengal obtained the consent of the Government to radiocast programs with the aid of the Marconi Company. These have now been in operation for some months and have been greatly appreciated.

The present Calcutta transmission station is a Marconi type U11-2 k. w. set, and portions of the Calcutta program have actually been picked up in Madras and Burma. In Calcutta the owners of the Marconiphone 2-valve receiving sets are able, under favorable conditions, to pick up portions of the program radiocast in England from the station of the British Broadcasting Company, and recently when "Big Ben," the great clock in Westminster Tower, was radiocast from the London station, it was clearly heard in the vicinity of Calcutta, striking 7, the time at which it was heard being about 12:30 a. m.

As to the possibility of telephonic connection between India and Europe, Mr. Rosher of the Indian Estates and Eastern Agency is of opinion that with more powerful transmission and sensitive receivers it will obviously be possible in the near future to receive regularly in India programs radiocast from Europe, and if this be so, it is practically certain that telephonic speech between India and Europe and other countries equally distant, is within measurable distance of achievement.

WESTERN FIREMAN ADVOCATES "DRY MEN"

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 9 (Special)—At the closing session of the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs today, R. B. Hawcroft, of Reno, Nev., was chosen president for the ensuing year. Other officers elected were: Samuel Short, Oakland, Calif., and Mark F. Ryan, Redwood City, Calif., vice-presidents; Joseph Wood, Renton, Wash., treasurer; Jay W. Stevens, San Francisco, secretary. Seattle was selected as the convention city for next year. The three Thomas H. Ince trophy cups, awarded to cities showing the greatest activity in fire prevention work, were voted to Fresno, Calif., first; Los Angeles, second; Portland, Ore., third. The Pasadena fire department won the Governor Richardson cup for the best fire prevention work in the public schools of the State of California, its second winning of this trophy.

Lee G. Olden, chief engineer of the Portland Bureau of Fire, read a paper on "Liquor and the Fire Department." He said there is no place in any fire department for men who use alcoholic liquors.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McLaughlin, Middletown, O.
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brengelman, Middletown, O.
Henry C. Root, Topeka, Kan.
Albert C. Grier, Spokane, Wash.
Belva I. Kamm, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. J. D. Nicholas, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. J. D. Nicholas, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. Lydia W. Brellner, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Blanche Wherrett, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Alice Wherrett, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. L. R. Kramer, Frankfort, Ind.
Mrs. Ada J. Rule, Philadelphia, Pa.
Winifred K. Rule, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clarence L. Bush, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Percy A. Lyon, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Fenn Matson, St. Louis, Mo.
John J. Van Evera, Kansas City, Mo.
Jean Van Evera, Kansas City, Mo.
Marjorie Van Evera, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. John J. Van Evera, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Florence E. Geraghty, Philadelphia, Pa.
Willatta Wellpott, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. C. H. W. Wellpott, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Williams, Norfolk, Va.
E. Mildred Sheerer, Hammond, Ind.
Marion B. Strassburger, Oshkosh, Wis.
Mrs. Maybelle Parsons, Mason City, Ia.
Pearl E. Neal, Clarksville, Ia.
Walter William Mull, San Diego, Calif.
Mr. Charles W. Dickinson, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Eva P. Dickinson, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Mary E. Grout, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. Louise Brownridge, Springfield, Mass.
Samuel F. Caughey, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Ottilie B. Caughey, Toledo, O.
William Caughey, Toledo, O.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper, Baltimore, Md.
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Janet D. Butler, Arlington, Mass.
Mabelle Schaefer, Vancouver, B. C.
Harbert T. Walker, Reading, Pa.
E. L. Melton, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Nellie W. Melton, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Mrs. John Y. Weber, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. M. M. Carlyle, Bay City, Mich.
Marjory L. Ripley, Augusta, Me.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 9.

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Miss Wortley, Boston.
Mrs. Chauvin, New York.
Miss Ireland, New York.
Miss Dickson, Nashville.
Miss Lewis, Scranton, Pa.
Miss Burland, Montreal.
Miss Attwood, Ottawa.
Mrs. Cormack, Winnipeg.
P. Nathaniels, Colombo.
A. Calvert, Wellington, New Zealand.
C. Clark, Montego Bay, Jamaica.
J. Lovers, Enniskillen.
E. Gowan Renny, Dundee.
W. Stringer, Stafford.
A. Dunbar, Rochester.
R. Dunbar, Rochester.
Miss M. Dunbar, Rochester.
Miss Brockhurst, Walsall.
Mr. and Mrs. Sowersby, Stockton.
Mrs. Wulff, Forestgate.
Mrs. Carmichael, Richmond.
H. Jordan, Nottingham.
V. Cox, Nottingham.
E. Jones, Preston.
Mr. and Mrs. James, Swansea.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Wallington.
Mrs. and Miss Beardsley, Leicester.
Miss Willink, York.
A. Kirkpatrick, East Sheen.
J. W. and J. C. Fletcher, Sevenoaks.
W. Taylor, Whitley Bay.
Mr. and Mrs. Pratten, Bristol.

FOREIGN PRESS IS LIMITED IN RUSSIA

Newspapers Listed for Public Reading Rooms

PRAGUE, July 8 (Special Correspondence)—The semi-official newspaper, the Gazette de Prague, published recently the following note concerning the foreign newspapers allowed in public reading rooms in Soviet Russia:

In Russia, the number of foreign newspapers exposed in the public reading rooms is sufficiently limited. Among the German newspapers which are allowed to be sold in Russia are: Rote Fahne, Berliner Tageblatt, Vossische Zeitung, Berliner Börsen-Courier, Frankfurter Zeitung and the Frankfurter Illustrierte Zeitung.

The French newspapers admitted into Russia are: Le Temps, L'Humanité, L'Ere Nouvelle, L'Europe Nouvelle. The English newspapers are represented by the Daily Herald, Daily Chronicle, Daily News, Manchester Guardian, Observer, New Statesman, New Leader, and the Nation.

Among the American newspapers which are allowed in Russia are: The Christian Science Monitor, Chicago Daily News, New York American, New Republic, Dakota Freie Presse. Among the Italian newspapers allowed are: Il Mondo, Stampa, Il Popola d'Italia and Unita. To these it is necessary to add the workers and liberal newspapers of Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The newspapers of the Slav countries do not figure on the list.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Sunset Stories

The Green Crow

IN THE middle of the forest stood a great green oak tree. At the bottom was a little door in the trunk, with a knocker and lantern and door mat all complete. Inside, a tiny crooked stairway led up to where the branches began. This tree was the home of a forest child. On one branch she had her parlor; up another, her bedroom where she slept in a hammock made of green rushes and swung from the highest bough. Down among the roots of the oak tree was her kitchen and here was a pantry stocked with juicy roots that the ground mole brought her, nuts and acorns from the chipmunks and red cherries, gifts from the robins. For the birds and animals dearly loved this forest child and came to her for advice and friendship.

Now you must know that, in those days, crows were a beautiful green, the color of emeralds, with golden tail feathers. They were good birds, but they had one bad fault—they loved to eat the little brown spiders that ran about on the bark of the big oak tree. One green crow came every day, before the forest child was awake, and caught a splendid big breakfast this way. But, one day, the forest child saw two little spider legs hanging from his beak.

"The spiders are my friends," said she. "You can find other breakfasts just as good and then you will leave me my friends to play with. These little brown spiders spin beautiful webs that shine in the moonlight and, when it rains, catch the drops and hold them for the birds to drink. Now fly away and never touch my spiders again."

The green crow flew away and ate grubs and berries for several days. Then one morning, when he woke, he could think of nothing but delicious juicy spiders for breakfast.

"Just this once won't matter," he thought. But it did. It always does, for listen to what happened.

He smacked his lips so loudly that the forest child woke up. She jumped from her hammock and started after the green crow who was flying away as fast as his wings could flop. The child ran along the boughs and jumped from tree to tree as lightly as a squirrel. She went faster and faster, till at last she caught the crow in her arms.

"Were you eating my spiders, again, green crow?" she asked.

"Yes, but I'll never do it again, if you'll let me go now," said the crow.

"You said that last time," said the child.

"But I forgot," said the crow.

"I will give you a way to remember," and the child jumped down to the ground with the bird still in her arms. She went to the edge of the pond and called softly: "My little friends, the frogs, come up. I need your help."

And the little frogs began to poke their heads out of the water, one by one, and asked her what they could do for her.

"Here is a forgetful green crow who wants to eat the spiders from my tree home. Take him to the bottom of your pond and paint him all over with the blackest mud down there."

So 100 little frogs hopped up on the bank and took the beautiful green crow in their cold little hands and swam to the bottom of the pond. The forest child stood on the edge and watched the mud bubbles burst on the surface.

In a minute up came the crow, black as ink, spluttering and fluttering. And up came the hundred little frogs, sat on their lily pads and laughed and laughed at the miserable crow sitting in a wet lump on the ground.

After a while the crow flew to the top of a tree and, when he was used to the change, he grew to admire the glossy black shine on his back. But he never forgot and ate spiders again.

WESTERN CANADA TO AID REFUGEES

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Western Canada is planning to do its share in rendering aid to the thousands of women and children who are refugees in Greece after being compelled to abandon their homes in Turkey. The farmers are being asked to donate a tithe of their grain crops when selling at the elevators, and favorable responses to this plea have already been received from many organizations of both men and women.

Frank Yeigh of Toronto, Canadian representative of the Save the Children Fund of London, is at present touring the west and giving aid to the local committees in the campaign. Addressing a meeting of the Manitoba committee, Mr. Yeigh said he had been advised by cable that the need for help is growing daily greater.

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ARGENTINE PAYS DEBT TO LEAGUE; LIKELY TO REJOIN

Assembly Chamber Altered for Opening at Geneva in September

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 30—Although it is not yet certain whether the Argentine Republic will be represented at the next Assembly of the League, its Parliament has now voted all arrears of contributions to the expenses of the League including the sum due for the period after the Assembly meeting of 1920 when it withdrew from participation in the League. The sum amounts to rather more than £100,000. According to a recent statement in the British House of Commons the estimated total cost of the League in 1923 was £1,018,000 of which the British Commonwealth of Nations contributed £162,800 or 16 per cent.

The room in which the Council holds its public sessions is now divided into three. The members of the Council sit at one end on a raised platform, next come the seats of the distinguished visitors and the press while at the back are the general public. Formerly members of the Council, visitors and the public all entered by the same door and there used to be a good deal of jostling and pushing before the Council members could make their way to the Council table. The innovation is due to the initiative of Dr. Edouard Beneš the new president of the Council.

Catalonia Seeks Aid

Catalonia has appealed to the League for help in its attempt to gain its independence from the central Spanish Government at Madrid. As, however, this is regarded as a question of domestic concern, the Secretariat is unable to circulate the appeal to the states' members of the League.

Headway, the organ of the League of Nations Union in Great Britain, states that a liaison committee has been formed to co-ordinate the work of the union and the British Council of the World Alliance for Promoting Christianity through the Churches. It will meet at regular intervals and discuss common problems with a view to effecting the most fruitful co-operation practicable.

Trade-unions and co-operative bodies in Great Britain are taking an increasing interest in the League of Nations and particularly in the International Labor Organization associated with the League. This interest is being stimulated by the League of Nation Union through its Labor Advisory Committee. Viscount Burnham is chairman of this committee and its secretary is Capt. Lothian Small, who stood in the Labor interest at Exeter in the last General Election. A certain number of miners lodges, trades-councils and guilds in Northumberland and Durham have already become corporate members of the League of Nations Union.

Preliminary Sessions

Nothing shows better the steady growth of the League of Nations than a glance at its monthly calendars. For July, for example, there is in Geneva a session of the Preparatory Committee for the general conference on opium which is to be held in November, the permanent mandates commission has just concluded the examination of the annual reports of the different mandatory powers, the temporary mixed commission for the reduction of armaments has succeeded in drawing up a draft convention dealing with the international control of the arms traffic and decided on the main lines of an international convention to control the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, while a special "allocation committee" has been discussing the scale of subscription of the different governments to the League.

A subcommittee for inland navigation met in Brussels, and a commission on slavery held its first session in Geneva. On July 21 there was a meeting in London of the subcommittee for ports and maritime navigation, while two days later a committee of jurists met in Geneva to discuss the interpretation of one of the articles of the League Covenant. Other meetings for the month include conferences of experts on the exchange of publications, on intellectual property, on legal assistance to the poor, and on bibliography.

NUMBER OF LIQUOR STORES DECREASES GREATLY IN INDIA

BOMBAY, July 8 (Special Correspondence)—The question of temperance is being taken up vigorously in Native States as in British India, and in few places more perceptibly than Mysore, and the number of liquor shops is on the decrease everywhere.

Replying to interpellations in the new Mysore Legislative Council, a Government member said that during the last 15 years 1167 liquor shops had been closed down in the State, and the Excise Department now reported that there was only one liquor shop for every 14 square miles.

Orders had recently been issued to shut down 15 shops more. It has always been the policy, said the member, to reduce consumption of liquor as far as possible.

NEW LUMBER COMPANY

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Aug. 6—A new company to be incorporated with Dominion charter is the Fraser Gaspe, Limited, with capital of $1,000,000. This company is identified with the Fraser Companies of New Brunswick which has purchased timber limits on the Gaspe Peninsula, in Quebec, consisting of about 260 square miles. Plans include the erection of a large mill at Escuminac.

AUSTRALIA SEEKS MARKETS THROUGH BACKING OF ENGLAND

Petitions Co-operation From Empire But Would Turn Elsewhere if Necessary

EDINBURGH, July 29 (Special Correspondence) — The Australian Government representative in Scotland, H. C. Stillman, addressed a Rotary Club meeting in Edinburgh on the subject of "Australia, Today." There were, he said, many who thought that the progress made in Australia had been slow, but those who held that view should not forget that during the 23 years since the Federation they had increased their population by 50 per cent. Their small farming settlements had been extended and their "urban" population was greatly increasing. With the growth there had been a remarkable increase in manufacturing production.

Australia he wish[illegible] to present to them as a huge continent practically empty. He declared that Australia would be the future producer of large quantities of raw material of every kind which the world most needed, and they believed they were just on the threshold of a wonderful extension in agricultural development.

What he would like to know is—what nation was going to have the privilege of co-operating with them in that development. In the House of Commons, he said, they had a serious setback when the imperial preference proposals were rejected, but he did not believe such things as these were going to cause rifts in empire. Australians were too loyal for that, and besides they knew that Australia could not possibly get along without the old homeland. With all sincerity they wanted Britain to assist in the development of their land and to make that work an empire business. They appealed to the motherland to march with them. First preference and first chance would be given to the empire in all ways, but if the empire could not see their way to fall in with them they might of necessity have to turn elsewhere for their markets.

Australia with 98 per cent of its people of British stock, was one of the richest countries in the world, Mr. Stillman pointed out. They could produce anything they required; they were self-contained, and he believed they could make the empire self-contained. There was plenty of room in Australia for private enterprise.

He asked the club to foster a desire for emigration among the youth of the country.

The Ruralist and His Problems

Agricultural extension workers in Massachusetts have recently been surprised to discover how successful as a group are a score or so of university-bred farmers, not agricultural college graduates, but Harvard, Yale and Princeton alumni, who have taken to agriculture with the enthusiasm that comes from a love of outdoor life, a thrill for adventure and an experimental attitude carried over from student days. In particular have Harvard University graduates taken their places among the leading orchardists of the Bay State's most fruitful apple region.

The success of these educated men who were only amateur farmers when they took a stake in the land and moved their cultured families into old farmhouses, belies the farmer's long-standing prejudice that "a college feller makes a no account farmer." A hundred college farmers may have failed where this handful succeeded. Many agricultural college graduates have failed with a crash that resounded in direct proportion to the display they made in their first months out of college of their "scientific farming." Their failures are remembered, even cherished by a certain type of chuckling rustic cynic, alas, not too rare in New England rural communities.

It is significant that these Harvard farmers had no formal education for their work. They went farming innocent of scientific agriculture. They were simon pure amateurs, but intelligent men with trained minds and presumably some capital. They found their way to the county agricultural agent and the agricultural college specialist before they spent their money in extensive farm operations. From these experts they got the agricultural experience of the community. They learned new methods and tempered their expert knowledge with the practical sense of economic wisdom that may have been born of a college course or may have been a native trait. Without pretending to know all about it, they went ahead learning what was known about their chosen profession. And because of the adventurous spirit that made them as much investigators as farmers, these university men have revolutionized the agriculture of an old farming region.

Unspectacularly, gradually, they have made their tired land again fruitful. Pastures have brought forth orchards. Apples of an unfamiliar quality have found strange markets and new profits. These are the men who are now the surest foundation for agricultural prosperity and attractive country life in their communities. They have taken hold of local co-operative buying and selling. They have developed the manufacture of fruit by-products. They have opened their orchards to the investigators from the state experiment station and followed the results like eager laboratory students. They have put new vitality and interest into the social organization of their neighborhoods.

Their coming to the country is significant because others like them will do what they have done. And they too will take to the country standards of living that must make their impress on the educational, social and religious culture of their communities. Farming to attract and keep this group must be an enterprise that gives commensurate returns for industry, intelligence and capital invested. Of course the environment of the farm, the peculiar attraction of country life, is part of that return; but as a business too, their farming must pay.

From another point of view their experience demonstrates the possibility of securing an adequate preparation for successful farm operation without making training in agriculture the chief end of the school or college course. As a top layer, or post-graduate course, applied informally through farm bulletins and expert advice, on top of a substantial general education, it appears to be very effective. One is tempted to make the somewhat sweeping assertion that the experience of this little group has abundantly justified the short summer and winter courses the agricultural college offers, the field work of the extension experts, and the establishment of county agricultural agents. At least it points to the type of work that these supplementary educational agencies in agriculture are doing and can do.

For an exact piece of description of a farming community, a page from a recent bulletin of the Cornell Experiment Station on "The Standard of Life in a Typical Section of Diversified Farming" might well serve as a model. E. L. Kirkpatrick, the author, is describing the area he studied of five townships in "the northern part of Livingston County, situated in the west-central part of New York, approximately halfway between the Pennsylvania border and the southern shore of Lake Ontario."

After describing the markets, the railways and the roads, the author discusses agricultural resources as follows:

"Agriculturally, the area is one of the most prosperous farming sections of the United States. Agriculture is the main source of wealth. The topography in general is rolling, ranging to hilly in eastern Genesee and Lima towns. The elevation ranges from 600 to 1000 feet. The soils, which are of the Dunkirk, Ontario, and Volusia series, range from gravelly to silt in type. Genesee silt predominates in the Genesee Valley. Farms on muck lands of the noted south Lima section, within the area chosen, were not included in the study.

"Drainage is through the Genesee River and Honeoye Creek to Lake Ontario. The Genesee River, flowing through an old river bottom or lake bed of silty alluvium soil, has been subject to many changes in its course. Owing to the winding course of the river, flood waters are common.

"The mean annual temperature at Avon is 47 degrees. The average length of the growing season is approximately 150 days, the last killing frost in the spring occurring generally about May 12, and the first killing frost in autumn, about Oct. 6. The annual precipitation averages about 30 inches, of which approximately half falls during the period from April to August.

"Diversified farming is typical of the region. Hay, corn for grain and silage, wheat, oats, beans, cabbage, and sweet corn and peas for canning, are the main crops. Milk is the leading dairy product, the principal market being Rochester.

"Settlement of the area is recorded as having begun about 1790. . . . Most of the early settlers were from the New England states and Pennsylvania. The county was organized in 1821, with a population of more than 20,000, which had more than doubled by 1850. From that time until 1920 the population of the county shows a decrease of 10 per cent. This decrease is held by the United States Soils Bureau as being confined to towns of lower land (soil) values. . . . The original stock has held well throughout the century and a quarter following settlement. Many of the farms are owned and operated by grandchildren of the original owners. A considerable number of farms have changed hands frequently, however, and the ownership of the smaller tracts by families other than native stock is noticeable. Within the area studied Polish, Italian and Negro owners were noted."

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NOTICE OF HEARING

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The Executive Committee of the City Council will give a public hearing on Monday, August 11, 1924, at three o'clock p. m., at the Council Chamber, City Hall, relative to the proposed widening of Tremont street from Arlington square to Stuart street, and the proposed widening of Kneeland street from Washington street to Atlantic avenue.

For the Committee.

JOHN E. BALDWIN,
Clerk of Committees.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1924 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Responsibility for the War

In the last few months there has been much discussion of the lessons which are to be learned from the vast mass of documentary evidence which has been published in all countries about the origin of the Great War. Most of the new theses arising out of this discussion challenge the theory that there was one culprit and one alone, and that this culprit was Germany. But opinions differ all the way from those who would simply divide responsibility between Germany and some other powers to those who believe that it was Russia and France, and not Germany at all, that were the originators of the war.

It is a good thing that a thorough investigation into all possible sources of information as to the origin of the war is being made. War inflames prejudice of every kind, and the truth, and the whole truth, is as good a reconciler of nations after a war as can be found. There is no doubt that many of the popular judgments formed during the heat of the conflict will have to be revised. But there seems no likelihood that the fundamental judgment which was reached by the Allies, by the United States and by the majority of neutrals during the war, will be substantially changed.

The judgment of the civilized world about the Great War was not reached from a mere study of documents, and it will not be altered by the study of new documents. The war was not caused in any real sense by the personalities which move across the pages of diplomatic history, and responsibility cannot be determined from a mere examination of their writings and their acts. Its origins go far down into the character and aspirations and institutions of the peoples themselves. For instance, there are two fundamental elements which lie entirely outside the diplomatic documents of the time, and yet which are vital to an intelligent decision.

The first is that the whole condition of Europe, its reckless nationalism, its intense competition in armaments, its division into two camps, which combined to produce the terrible explosion of 1914, began with the use by Bismarck of the Prussian army to defeat Austria and overthrow France, and to create the new German Empire by force of arms. Before Bismarck, Europe had had fifty years of peace. Its peoples were on relatively good terms with one another. After Bismarck every trace of unity, of the Concert of Europe, was gone, and the nations, following Germany's example, became more and more imbued with the idea that military force was the foundation of national greatness, and that success came not to the just but to the violently strong.

Bismarck certainly did great things for Germany, but he imposed upon it, and through it upon Europe, a political philosophy and an international system of which the Great War was the inevitable outcome. That is the first fact of which the history of the diplomacy of July, 1914, takes no specific account.

The second element is even less connected with documents. Before the war the whole of Europe was overshadowed by three immense and militarist autocracies. Democracy had a precarious foothold only in the West. What would have happened if Germany had won the war? It certainly would not have meant freedom in Russia. It certainly would not have meant freedom for the nationalities now governing themselves. It would probably have meant the strengthening and consolidation of a vast militarist empire in the center of Europe, the enemy of that democracy which would have been the only menace it had to fear.

The war was primarily fought by the youth of the democratic nations of the West in order that freedom might have a new birth in the world, and that they did not make their effort in vain is seen in the fact that all the nations of Europe up to the borders of Russia are free and democratic today.

It is right that all elements of dispute or inaccuracy about the diplomacy of 1914 should be cleared up, and that excessive or unjust judgments against Germany should be revised. But there is no possibility of overthrowing the fundamental verdict of the Western World that the war was a war for human freedom and that Prussianized Germany was the strongest protagonist on the other side. The real course is not to argue about the past, but to combine to make secure the democratic gains of the war and make sure that no such catastrophe shall ever overtake mankind again.

New Medical Strategy Advised

Distinguished medical men representing Europe and America, gathered at Toronto to attend the week-long sessions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, were told, at the initial meeting, by Maj.-Gen. Sir David Bruce, president, that in the future "medicine must change its strategy, and, instead of awaiting attack, must assume the offensive." By this, no doubt, the distinguished speaker intended to make the admission that he and his fellow practitioners have found it somewhat more profitable to seek to prevent, rather than attempt to cure, the maladies with which they are called upon to deal. But there is more than this simple admission in what was said. It was made clear that the tendency, apparent for some years in the United States, to fasten upon the people as a whole a system of preventive therapeutics, so called, is becoming general in Europe as well.

Perhaps those observers in the United States and elsewhere who have taken note of the methods followed in legislatures, in city councils, and in school boards, by which it has been sought to establish a system of state medicine, have mistakenly regarded these as offensive rather than as defensive measures. Possibly the disciples of medicine have all this time been making what in military warfare is sometimes referred to as a strategic retreat, back to the more or less impregnable position of their Oriental brethren, who willingly penalize themselves when those who employ them become ill, and who accept pay only so long as their charms are effective in preventing visitations from the demons of disease and pestilence. Thus this new offensive, which is again so eloquently counseled, may prove to be but a more or less dignified retirement behind a cleverly devised barrage.

It is interesting to note a fact made more than ever clear by Sir David Bruce in his address. This is that as civilization penetrates farther and farther into the remote areas, the search for what our doctor friends regard as the causes of mankind's diseases extends even beyond the newer outposts of civilization where superstition, ignorance and fear are the controlling emotions. Perhaps some day, when what are called the world's civilizing processes have reached into the darkest of these dark places, the last refuge of the ever-elusive germ will have been discovered and destroyed. The search has been a long one. It does not appear to the satisfaction even of all the medical doctors themselves, perhaps, that the germ destroyers have been the pioneers of this civilizing crusade. Rather does it more and more definitely appear that the orderly retreat in search of the ignis fatuus can never be turned into that spectacular offensive which has been so naively planned.

The 1924 G. A. R. Reunion

Again the thrice-told tales are to be recounted. Again eyes that have never lost their luster will rekindle as familiar faces are recognized and hands of former comrades-in-arms are clasped. Once more, this year in Boston, the muster roll of the Grand Army of the Republic will be called. It is the season of reunion, the time set apart for the forgathering of the remnant of the northern soldiers who took part in the war of the Confederacy. Along streets lined with admiring and cheering men and women and boys and girls, to whom the time of that conflict seems as remote, almost, as the war of the Revolution, the survivors, clad in the blue uniforms which still distinguish them, will march in formation, their ranks fewer, their step somewhat less firm, than a year ago. But they will hear again the martial music which once inspired them to tremendous effort in their weary marches, and they will answer, now as then.

Boston esteems it a privilege to act as host to the rank and file and to the officers of the G. A. R. To all intents and purposes, the city is theirs while they remain as its guests. Among its people the veterans will find both new and old friends ready and anxious to bestow anew the consideration and the deference which their unselfish service to the country has earned. Younger heroes, who have won a place in the hearts of all Americans, have not robbed the veterans of the Civil War of the respect and affection accorded them. The glory of their achievement remains undimmed, today, as it will throughout the years to come.

Danish Rule in Greenland

Since leaving the British Isles the American aviators, circling the globe, have been flying through a Scandinavian region. Even Kirkwall on the Orkney Islands bears traces of former relationship with the Scandinavian countries. Iceland, of course, is one of the leading seats of the ancient northern culture, and today it is surprisingly advanced for an island in the extreme northern Atlantic. Since 1918 it has been wholly self-governing, retaining in common with Denmark only the same person as King. Simply provisionally, or until 1940, does Denmark have charge of its foreign affairs. With its treeless coast, glaciers, volcanoes and geysers, not to mention its hospitable and highly educated population, it is one of the most picturesque and interesting countries the American world fliers have visited.

In Greenland they will also find a Scandinavian atmosphere, but a social and political, as well as geographical, situation that is quite different. Though no farther north than Iceland, the southern part of Greenland consists of an ice-covered plateau, reaching 10,000 feet in height. From this ice cap glaciers slide to the sea, into which they dump the icebergs that so often endanger traffic on the Atlantic. It is only along the coast that Greenland is inhabited, and there chiefly by Eskimos who retain many of their nomadic habits.

The country is a Danish colony, and over the 14,000-odd natives the Danish Government keeps a fatherly guard. Almost all the white men—in 1921 there were only 274—are Danes: government agents, church missionaries and ministers, teachers, traders, etc. Trade with Greenland is a Danish state monopoly, and it is only this year that an agreement has been ratified with Norway, giving that country the right to establish wireless stations and to fish and hunt along the northeastern coast. Control over the natives has been reserved, however, for Denmark, which claims sovereignty over the entire island or continent.

Concerning the effect of the Danish administration in Greenland, a German explorer, Prof. Otto Baschin, who had made personal investigations on the spot, wrote in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin for Jan. 25, 1924, as follows: "The trade monopoly of the Danish Government is a blessing for the country and its inhabitants, for without strict supervision, the prohibition of liquor and, as far as possible, the exclusion of Europeans, the small native population would long ago have suffered extinction."

This may not be flattering to the white man's civilization, but it testifies to the wise benevolence of the Danish authorities. At home the Danes are not prohibitionists, but, unlike so many other powers holding colonies, they do not corrupt their wards with alcohol. "To foster her wine business," writes Dr. Isaiah Bowman, the geographical expert, on page 547 of his book, "The New World," "France has permitted and even pushed the sale of brandy and absinthe throughout Tunis, Algeria and French West Africa, just as England permits profitable gin trade with southern Nigeria."

After the sale of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies to the United States in 1917, the independence of Iceland in 1918, and the growing sentiment for more local self-government in the Faroe Islands, Greenland is the only real colony left to Denmark. It has become a sort of a national pet, particularly since Norway announced its opposition to Danish sovereignty. During the past year Greenland has been much in the news of Denmark. The compromise agreement with Norway caused the liveliest kind of debate, both in the press and from the platform. Last year an exploration ship, the "Teddy," was crushed in the ice, and it was not until this summer that news reached Denmark through Norwegian seal hunters that the crew was safe at Angmaksalik. "The country is ours; no one else's," wrote the Berlingske Tidende fervently when their exploits became known.

The Middle Western Battleground

No great political sagacity has been required to make it apparent to the managing directors of the Republican campaign that the issues of the coming election in the United States quite probably will be decided in what is commonly referred to as the middle west. They may, or may not, be correct in their calculations, but it has become quite apparent that the choice of a great majority of the voters in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Montana, and perhaps Iowa, lies between the Coolidge-Dawes ticket and the La Follette-Wheeler so-called Independent ticket. The states named are nominally Republican in national elections. It is in them, therefore, that advisers of the President urge that a concentrated effort be made to prevent the choice of electors on the La Follette ticket.

As astute a political general as Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas is said to have urged upon President Coolidge the advisability of the latter conducting a short speech-making tour through the states named, and in addition to this that steps be taken to establish clearing houses for campaign propaganda in two or more important cities in the middle west and Pacific northwest. Senator Curtis no doubt believes there is much which the President could profitably discuss before audiences made up of western farmers and their wives. He quite naturally would lay stress upon the fact that prices for most of the products of their farms have advanced materially, apparently by the operation of benign laws administered by a Republican Chief Executive and thoughtfully enacted by a Republican Congress. It would be pointed out, circumstantially, that conditions in the agricultural states could not possibly be better, even after the adoption of all the remedies proposed by Senator La Follette.

When speaking to the so-called German-American voters in Wisconsin, for instance, interesting reference might be made to the part the President's running mate has had in untangling the knotted skein which long prevented the economic and financial rehabilitation of their fatherland. It may be that many Wisconsin voters of German origin or descent would gladly see the laws of the United States so amended as to permit the legal manufacture and sale of beer, but more than such a change do they desire national prosperity for themselves and for those of their kin who have remained behind them across the sea.

And it can as truthfully be said of the farmers in every state of the middle west that they have not been carried away by the impassioned oratory of the apostles of discontent. They have been convinced that they have been compelled to bear an unequal burden, and that their voices, raised in protest, have not been heard. But now, with the prosperity which higher prices have brought, they are paying their debts and, apparently, readjusting their viewpoint. Perhaps Senator Curtis is right. It may be that the time has come when political campaigners as eloquent and as convincing as those who have persuaded the farmers that they have been imposed upon should go among them preaching a happier and more satisfying doctrine.

Editorial Notes

Following the recommendation recently made by the Swedish Naval Command that the request of the Junkers Aircraft Company for permission to make landings within the fortified area of Karlskrona be approved, in order to make possible flying in the dark between Berlin and Stockholm, the first night air mail service in Europe will probably quite soon be organized. The request was based on the fact that the distance of 200 miles over open sea between Warnemunde and Stockholm could not be flown in safety unless an intermediate landing were made, and for this purpose Karlskrona was the only suitable harbor. The recommendation that the request be granted was predicated upon the assurance by the company that it would submit its machine to military inspection both on arrival and departure.

Even though the Einstein theory of relativity is not commonly understood, most people appreciate that it represents the conclusions of a reasoner of more than ordinary ability. One is not, therefore, surprised to learn that, when at the age of twenty-two he was, according to the American Mercury, struggling with poverty as a private tutor and a friend obtained for him a position as examiner of patents in the Swiss patent office, he turned even such work to good account. Instead of repining at this job, indeed, we are told, as five years' enslavement, he made his experience in the varied fields of invention interlock so widely with the solution of theoretical problems that before he left he published in quick succession the first series of his dissertations on his theory. Genius certainly will out!

A Journey Through Central Europe

By STANLEY HIGH

RIGA, Latvia, July 13—We have traveled today over a corner of the crazy quilt which the Versailles peacemakers patched together out of the empires of Central Europe. It is a bewildering experience. A trip from Boston to New York, with a customs examination at every state line and a different language, a different coinage and a different train in every state, would be comparable. And small states, exulting in their new found freedom and newly won uniforms, must each have its own frontier post where the authority which the self-determination policy has invested in every infinitesimal province can exert itself in its own right. So, by tonight, our passports will have been inspected six times; our luggage mauled through by as many officious customs officers, and our tribute to post-war internationalism paid in four different kinds of currency.

The Poles, be it said to their everlasting praise, made us little difficulty. We passed, sometime during the night, across that narrow strip, which was awarded to Poland and comprises the Polish corridor to the sea. But it was night, and the Poles, even Polish officials, are none too eager for night work. Consequently the porter, in charge of our sleeping-car—he formerly lived in Chicago, by the way, and for 20 years has been seeking to find some way back to the shores of Lake Michigan—took our passports and placated the Poles while we slept.

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Morning, however, brought its difficulties. We had crossed the Polish corridor, meanwhile, and were back in Germany again. The country stretched out, flat as a table top, to the horizon. It was an Illinois or an Iowa landscape, though, for this time of year, not quite so hot. As is the case in all Germany—from the Rhineland to Poland—everything was well-kept and in order. The land beside the railroad tracks was as carefully cultivated as the choicest bits of garden lot. Even the forests of Germany are swept and garnished like a New England kitchen floor.

But at 8 o'clock we came to the eastern boundary of Germany. We disembarked, bag and baggage, to crowd our way through the customs. The Germans were as thorough, seeing us out of the country, as they were in giving us welcome. And the passport inspection was a ceremony. We lined up before the inspector's office—as international a crowd as ever gathered together. And an officer, with astonishing facility for pronunciation, shouted out the names of the passport owners, and each individual was obliged to pass inspection as to whether his face conformed to the photograph on the passport. It was a gruelling experience. And the list of names sounded like a directory of New York's lower East Side.

The German inspection finished, we clambered aboard a comfortable, miniature train and bumped across into Lithuania. Here again we disembarked. The whole procedure was repeated, to a different language, and an hour later we were on the Riga Express which, like most of the Schnell-Zugs we have found, isn't "schnell" at all, but reaches its maximum speed at something between 20 and 25 miles an hour. Above that one notices that the passengers grow restless.

More than the language, the currency and the uniforms divide Lithuania from Germany. Ten minutes from this border town and the face of the world was changed. The country is undeveloped, like Wyoming and Utah—without, of course, the mountains or the sagebrush. Unlike the American west, however, conditions are primitive. The towns, in contrast to the spick and span villages of Germany, consist of huts, thatched roofed and gloomy, grouped in disheartening fashion in a clearing in the wood. The woods are grown up to underbrush; the fields are unkempt; there is little evidence of the industry that is so apparent, on every hand, in Germany. All this is the mark of the old Russia upon the land.

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Three-fifths of the Lithuanian population, I am told, is in the employ of the Government, as soldiery or in some other official capacity. I can easily believe it. The stations, at the smallest towns, were thronged with soldiers—in uniforms of every sort and description. Those who were not in the army, apparently, work for the railroad. A whole staff of employees unites to take up the tickets. But it is evident, in Lithuania, that the idea of multiple control is extraordinarily popular. Every small flock of goats has several attendants, and just now we passed a mixed herd of three cows, two goats and a horse watched over by four alert guardians.

Now, having gone through further inspections, we have changed currency, language and uniforms again and are in Latvia. Things are looking up. The Latvian countryside is well cultivated and the towns attractive. The young men, boys they were, who inspected our baggage and passports, took their job as though the national honor was at stake, and left nothing, even my typewriter case, unsearched. They are a romantic, and rather war-like lot, too—with tight-fitting black boots that come to their knees, well-pressed trousers and a kimona-like blouse tucked in at the belt, only half-concealing a rather unwieldy but none the less impressive looking pistol.

But with all its difficulties there have been compensations in today's journey. The air is fresh and clear, like that of the Rockies. There is all of the appeal of a frontier country in travel through these states. One feels, in fact, if they could be purchased outright, and developed as one huge ranch, the enterprise would promise certain success. The people, too, even with primitive conditions, are up-standing and it is not difficult to understand their nationalistic exultations. But more cooperation would be welcome. Breakfast, today, I paid in marks; lunch in lits, the currency of Lithuania; and tonight the meal was reckoned, by a Latvian cashier, in lats, and he would be content with the gold of no other realm.

A Day in a Summer Logging Camp

ONE who, a quarter of a century ago, was familiar with the methods employed in the logging camps and mills of the forest sections of Michigan and Wisconsin, will find much to interest him if he chances to revisit those sections and takes pains to observe the customs now followed. In the earlier period, as is well known, the logging camps were busy only in winter. With the first fall of snow, men and teams began the long trek from remote railway stations and from the farms where the ordinary seasonal work had been finished. Far in the forest, where low-roofed camps and stables had already been built, the workers remained for the long and somewhat dreary months of the northern winter. With the advent of spring, when the melting snows filled the streams and rivers to overflowing, all departed except the few chosen to "drive" the logs to the mills or to the booms where they were assembled according to their markings and rafted farther down the river to be sawed into lumber.

This was in the days when white pine timber was so plentiful in those regions that it seemed it could never be exhausted. Now, except for occasional sparse forests of virgin pine, there remain for the mills only the maple, oak and hemlock passed by when the demand was only for pine. With changed conditions there have come new methods. Now, in summer as well as in winter, the choppers and sawyers are busy cutting and sending to the mills the logs which remain.

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There is much to interest and instruct one who was once familiar with conditions in the pineries in the modern camp. Where once ran the indefinitely marked "tote road" and the broader path followed by the loggers' sleighs, there now winds a meandering standard-gauge railroad over which the trainloads of logs are transported to the mill, perhaps 10 miles from the "cutting." Along this unballasted track one rides, with the superintendent of the mill and camps and a half dozen companions, while clinging somewhat precariously to a hand railing on a motorized flat car, of a size comparable to that of an old-time hand car.

From the mill, where the automobiles are parked, to the woods camp where men are cutting and loading the logs, it is said to be eight miles. The superintendent, who also boasts the title of Mayor of his town of three or four hundred people who are employees of the mill and camp, is asked if he has not mistaken the distance through some miscalculation. Eight miles by highway in a smooth-running automobile, may be covered much more quickly and far more easily.

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Once in the camp, all discomfort is forgotten. There, instead of the squatty log huts once the habitat of the loggers, are found comfortable frame houses, mounted on car trucks, all on rails ready to be moved by locomotives as occasion or necessity requires. The stables are similarly constructed. Through the "bunk" cars, all scrupulously clean, and into the "dining" car and kitchen car, both even more spotless, the visitors go, to be seated at last at tables laden with the meal provided at an hour's notice by the camp chef and his assistants. The presiding artist is not called a chef in the parlance of the woods. He is a plain cook, and his assistants are as simply designated. But just as the foreman of the camp crew is the undisputed dictator in his realm, so the camp cook rules without question the domain embraced within the territory of the kitchen and the dining quarters.

From the camp to the scene of actual logging operations is but a short distance. As the timber line recedes the camp follows, an improvised railway being provided, at no very great cost. In the woods, as in the mills, on the farms, and everywhere, machinery and mechanical devices are provided to minimize, as far as possible, the labor to be performed by man power.

It is sultry in the woods as the travelers stand by while sawyers fell a towering hemlock, cut it into proper lengths, and surrender the logs to the driver of the "skid" team, who deftly transfers them to the landing adjoining the railway. Then, while one waits, loading cranes, mounted on a separate car, are put in place, flat cars are ranged in position, and the logs which an hour before were trees are on their way to the mill. There are no delays, no waiting for winter snows to melt and float the timber a hundred or more miles from the woods to the river mills. The whole process seems to spell absolute efficiency.

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From the still uncomfortable seat on the tramcar as one winds his unhurried way back to the mill town he is in a mood to observe somewhat more thoughtfully the surroundings. As far as the eye can see from the vantage point of the hills and knolls to which the puffing one-cylinder motor carries its load, nothing is visible but section after section of denuded forest lands, with a few straggling trees too young to attract the chopper, and millions of charred stumps which tell the story of the days when pine land speculators bought millions of acres in those sections almost for a song. It is a simple story, though it is one that we of today do not like very well to tell. A century hence, or perhaps less, these barren acres may be turned into productive farms. Perhaps some way may be found to restore vast areas of the lands to their former glory as forests. But it is a scene of desolation now. Despite the vigilance of lumbermen and wardens it seems difficult to prevent the occasional sweeping of these waste places by fires which destroy or retard whatever growth of young trees may have taken place.

Rising a knoll one catches sight of a young deer scampering away in the near distance. The animal is less afraid than curious. As the rumbling car rounds a curve and disappears, the deer is seen to halt and turn with inquiring eyes to observe those whose presence causes no feeling of alarm. F. L. P.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Vivisection and the Truth

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

One does not need to be an anti-vivisectionist to question the statement often made—or rather the impression deftly but unmistakenly given—that the animals involved in experiments conducted in biological laboratories are subjected to no serious pain or distress. The New York Times, for instance, holds a brief—and a very skillfully prepared one—for scientific experimentation. In its issue of April 3, 1924, it says, for instance:

"Torture chambers" exist only in vicious imagination, and the animals under examination are treated exactly as are human beings when undergoing surgical operations. . . . The majority of the tests made do not involve the use of the knife, and they inflict discomfort rather than pain, while agony is entirely absent.

Without raising the controverted question as to whether or not such experimentation is morally justifiable, it is permissible to ask whether the passage above quoted does not suppress—at least a large part of—the truth. Much light is thrown on this subject by the accounts of modern experiments contained in the physiological magazines. For example, the American Journal of Physiology (Aug. 1, 1923, Vol. 65, No. 3, page 585) contains an account of a series of experiments upon a monkey to determine the reaction to electrical stimulus after a portion of his brain tissue had been explored.

The initial operation was performed, it is true, "under deep chloroform-ether anæsthesia," and the exploration was repeated in four consecutive tests at intervals of from one to fifteen days. Stimulation was given by the bipolar method, the electrodes being applied at each stimulation. Test 1 was made on March 27, and the experiment was terminated on April 25. The following test of fatigue was made on April 25.

The monkey was driven about the animal room as rapidly as possible and kept in active motion for 30 minutes. At the end of this time he seemed completely exhausted, lay prone on the floor and submitted to every indignity without making an effort to rise. He was then quickly anæsthetized and the wound opened.

Many other distressing details are related and the description concludes with these words:

His last movements, however, were weak and lagging and suggested extreme fatigue. Some recurrence of activity appeared as he was being placed on the operating table. . . . After fatigue, 11 diverse movements were elicited by stimulating the exposed area. . . . The last movements elicited in fatiguing were turning the head and eyes to watch the experimenter.

It would be interesting to know how the Times would describe the sensations of the monkey during the 30 days that appear to have been covered by these tests, excepting the comparatively brief periods during which it was under anæsthesia. Is it quite fair to imply that all animal experimentation is conducted while the subjects of it are unconscious? And is it quite true to state that the "animal under examination" in the above account was "treated exactly as are human beings when undergoing surgical operations"?

S. R. T.

York Village, Me.

A Friendly Suggestion

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It would sometimes seem that many of the writers and speakers in the eastern section of the United States are unable to think in terms west of the Mississippi River. Indeed, many of the inhabitants of the states along the Atlantic seaboard apparently have the idea that Kankakee is "out west," that the western line of Uncle Sam's domain runs through Keokuk and that the outposts of civilization end at Cheyenne.

As a matter of fact, more than two-thirds of the area of continental United States lie west of the Mississippi River. Also one-third of the total population dwell in this region, and the number is growing rapidly.

The Seattle Star, under date of July 28, 1924, said editorially:

States west of the Mississippi have more college and university students for each 1000 population than any other part of the country. The east will be going to the west for its knowledge, the same as it now lags behind in strength, quick action, straight thinking and progressive politics. The course of civilization through the centuries is westward.

We are brothers. Puyallup is in the United States the same as Pawtucket. The political speaker who thinks he has "covered" the west when he swings around the circle from Chicago to St. Louis and back via Cincinnati, will have overlooked some 30,000,000 of people, mostly all Americans.

Here's our hand, brother, sister, in the spirit of love and Americanism. Let's get acquainted.

A WESTERNER.